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No. 2966
VOL. CXXV

DECEMBER 12, 1936

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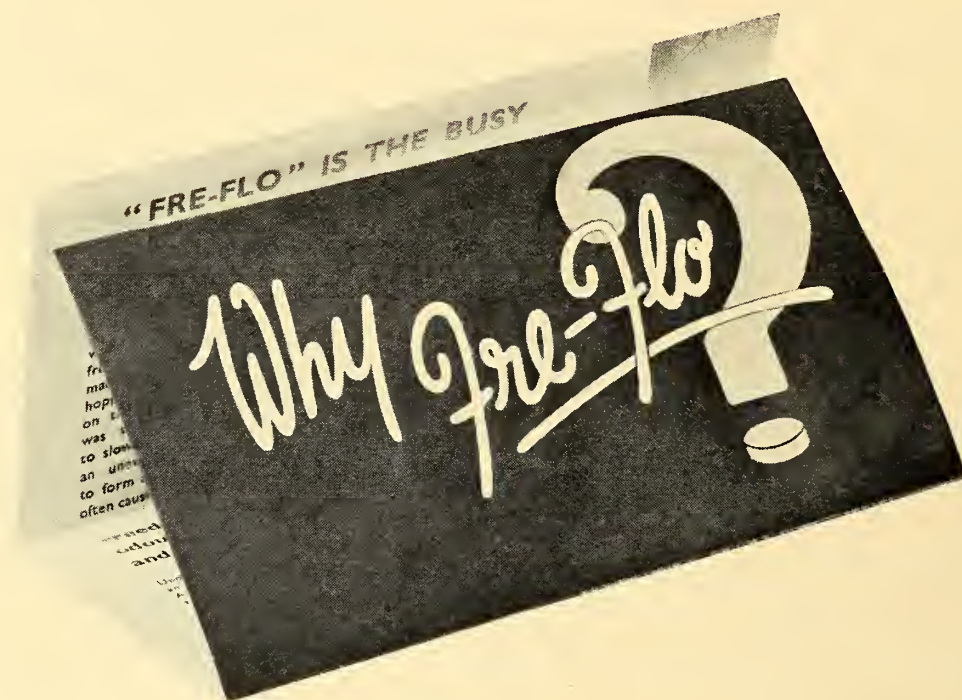
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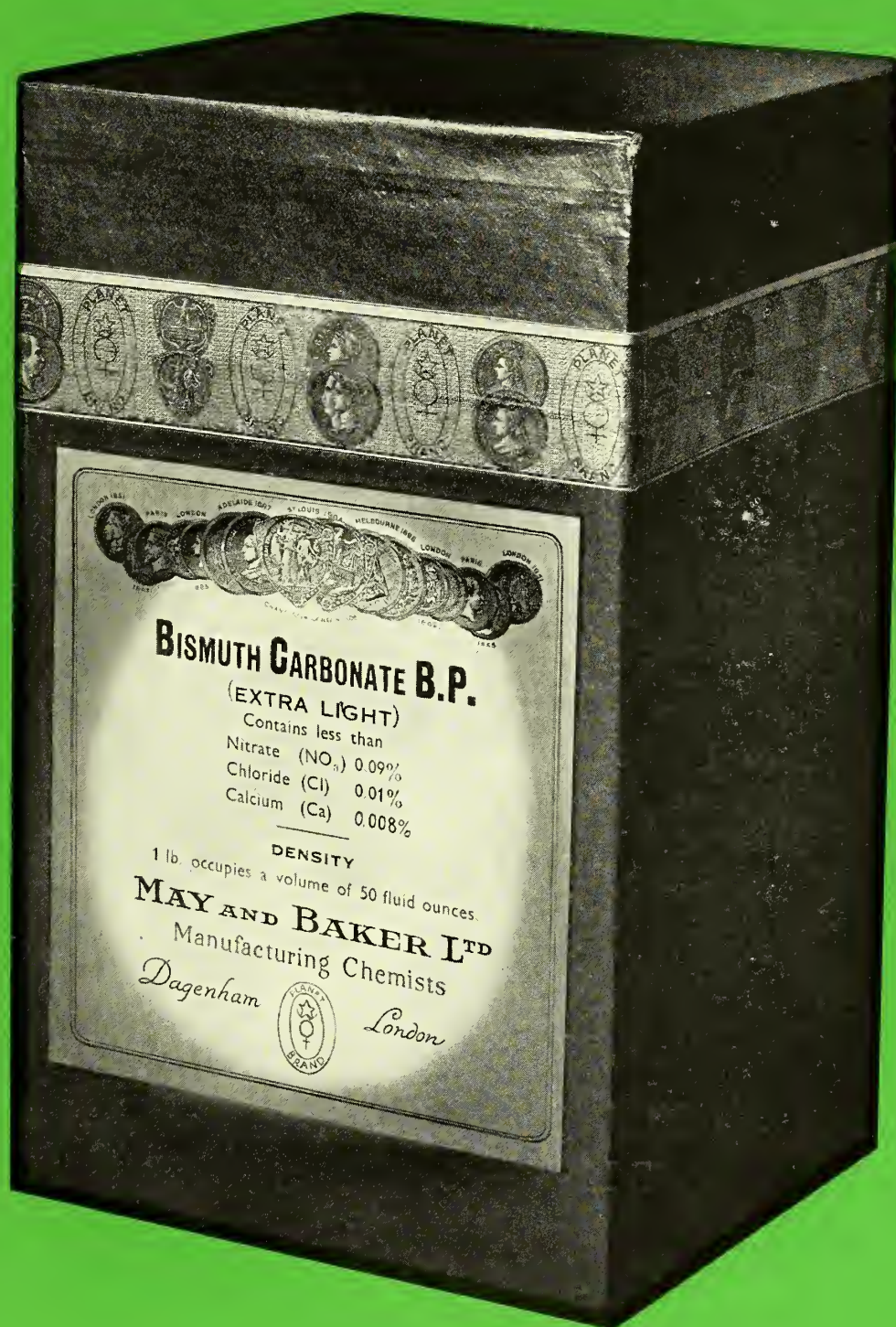
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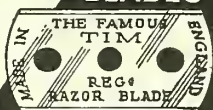
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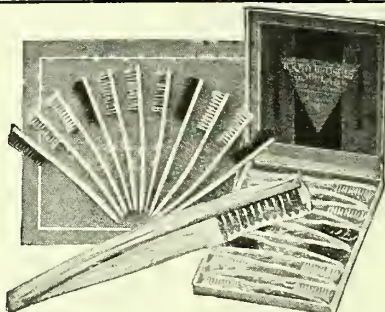
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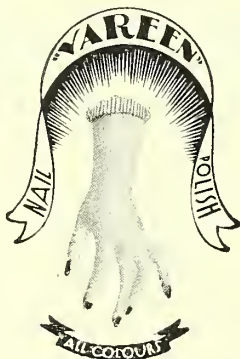
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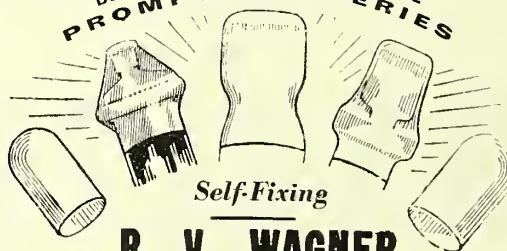
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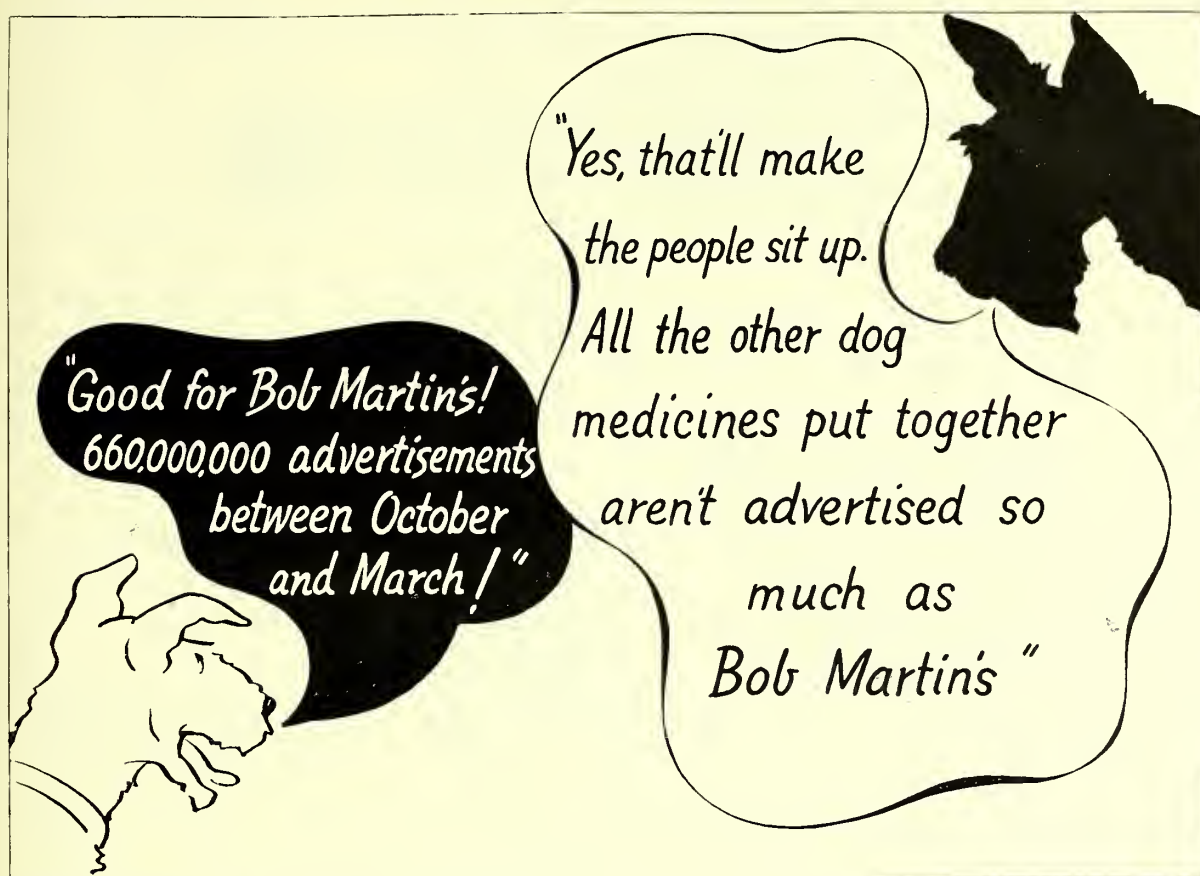
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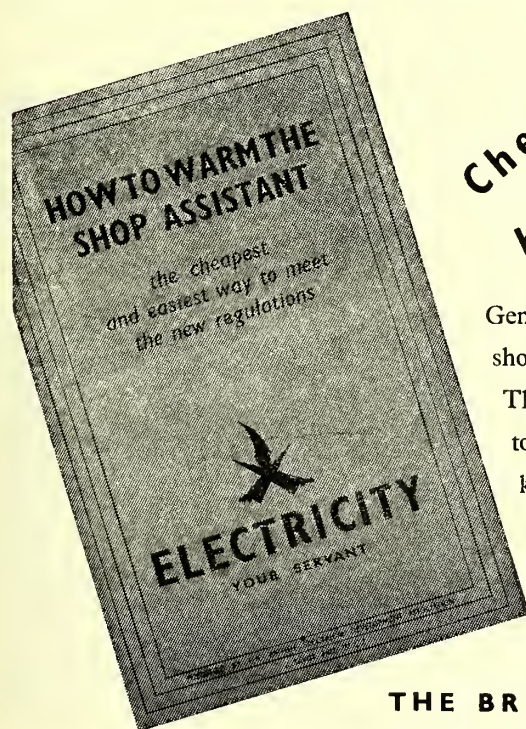
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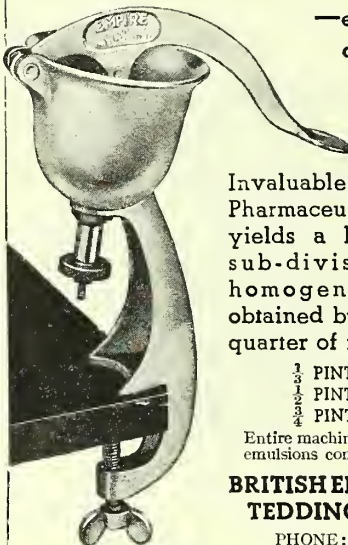
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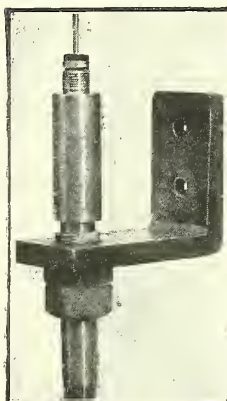
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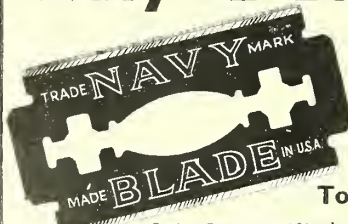
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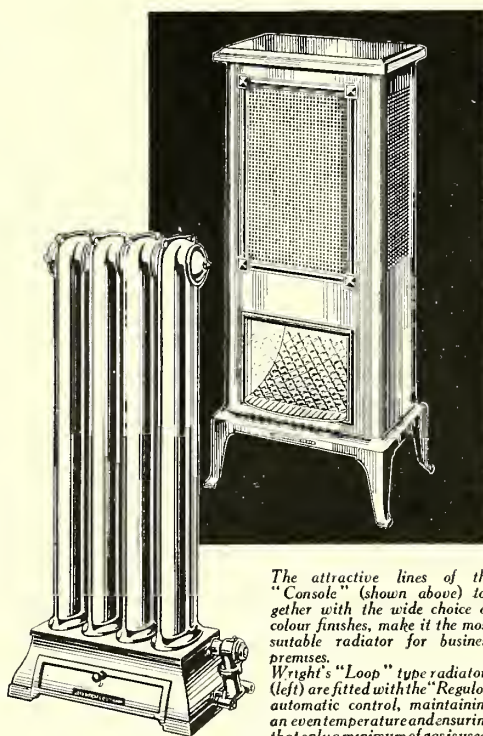
**ARMSTRONG CORK CO. LTD.,
ALDWYCH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.
HOLBORN 9884/7 and HOLBORN 7503/5**



FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS' COMFORT

Severe winter weather is predicted and immediate consideration should be given to the heating arrangements in your shop.

Progressive pharmacies throughout the country are heated by Wright's Gas Radiators, because these ensure economical heating without attention, and with complete reliability. There are two distinct types, each obtainable in several different sizes and in a variety of colour finishes, suitable for any class of shop. Installation is simple, and effected without hindrance to business. Illustrated lists will be sent on request to Dept. C.D.



The attractive lines of the "Console" (shown above) together with the wide choice of colour finishes, make it the most suitable radiator for business premises. Wright's "Loop" type radiators (left) are fitted with the "Regulo" automatic control, maintaining an even temperature and ensuring that only a minimum of gas is used.

WRIGHT'S GAS RADIATORS

JOHN WRIGHT & CO., LTD.
ASTON, BIRMINGHAM, 6.

Radiation

Glass Bottles for TOILET & PERFUMERY
 Distinctive Bottles Promote Sales
Pendred & Heim, 40 Trinity Sq., E.C.3
 TELEPHONE: ROYAL 3659-4042

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting efficient agents who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free.

PROTECTED AT HOME AND ABROAD
 BOOKLETS GRATIS

REGINALD W. BARKER & Co.
 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4
 Telephone City 5140

Specialists in all forms of
derris for insecticides etc.
 BUGGÉ'S INSECTICIDES LTD.
 SITTINGBOURNE KENT
 Tas Bu 75

Senna
 FROM OUR OWN GROWERS
 Alexandrian & Tinnerly Pods Leaves Siftings
John Ronaldson & Co. 15 Seething Lane, London.

ENGLISH OIL OF CAMOMILE

(OL. ANTHEMIDIS)
 From Plants Grown on My Own Farm
 Also ENGLISH CAMOMILE FLOWERS
 (ANTHEMIS NOBILIS)

LARGEST GROWER IN ENGLAND
R. W. B. STARKE
 THE CHESTNUTS FARM, EYE, SUFFOLK

URICURE TABLETS

REGD
 The greatest of all Rheumatic remedies
 A LINE THAT ONLY CHEMISTS CAN SELL

1/3 size, 7/-; 3/- size, 17/6; 5/- size, 25/- per doz.
 The Acton Pill & Tablet Co. Ltd., Ash Vale, Surrey

RIGHT ABOUT FACE!

6 for 6^d.

W. R. SWANN & CO.
 LTD.
 PENN WORKS, SHEFFIELD 6



FITS ALL 3 PEG HOLDERS

OWN NAME COSMETICS PACKED OR BULK

An extensive specialised experience is at your service. Keenly interesting prices are worth investigating. Ask us to Quote. Strictest confidence.

THE LABORATORIES, 61 Eagle St., London, W.C.1

Eau de Cologne . . . Lavender Water
 ALL TOILET PREPARATIONS

Low, Son & Haydon, Limited

5 QT. QUEEN ST., LONDON, W.C.2 COURT
 TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 4007 EST. 1790 PERFUMERS

FOR FAST SALES . . . and big profits



Stock up "PIFCO" Sharpex Razor Blade Strippers. They sell on sight, being nationally advertised. For economy and clean shaving, Sharpex Strippers are unequalled. 2s. each. For trade discount apply to—

PIFCO LTD., Watling Street, Manchester
 London Office: 150 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2

IONIZED IODINE

(MOLSON BRAND)

Obtainable from the usual wholesalers or the makers

MOLSON IONIZED IODINE CO. Ltd.
 34 C, GABRIEL'S HILL, MAIDSTONE

FOYLES

Twopenny Libraries

Full particulars of this profitable sideline from:
 Foyles Libraries Ltd., 119-125 Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.2
 Telephone: Gerrard 5660 (12 lines)

OPTICAL TUITION

FOR THE

S.M.C., B.O.A. and N.A.O. DIPLOMA Examinations

Particulars:—

C. A. SCURR, F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O., F.I.O., F.C.O., M.P.S.
 50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.



The Perfect Powder for cleaning Dental Plates
THOS. CHRISTY & CO. LTD., Old Swan Lane, E.C.4
 Will send Samples and Showcards upon request.



SURE Demand GOOD Profits

There is always a good demand for Sherley's Dog and Cat Foods and Medicines. They are extensively advertised, and Trade Terms are generous with special extra discounts of 2½% discount on £2 parcels plus a further 5% for window display. Excellent range of Show Material supplied Free.

See you hold ample stocks of Sherley's

Tonic & Condition Powders
Worm Capsules & Powders
Canker Lotion & Powder
Cough Tablets—Fit Tablets
Skincare—Insect Powder
Formalin Soap—Shampoo
Lactol and Lactol Biscuits, etc

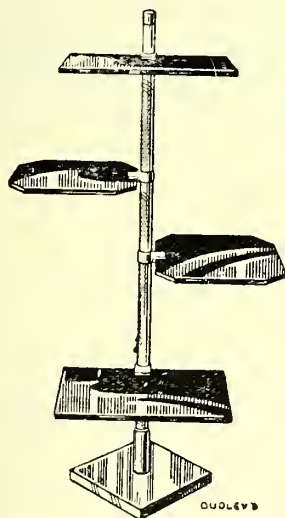
A postcard brings full particulars

You can stock and recommend
SHERLEY PRODUCTS
with confidence because they are prepared by
FULLY QUALIFIED ANALYTICAL and PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS
under expert
VETERINARY SUPERVISION
A. F. SHERLEY AND CO., LTD.
18 Marshalsea Road, London, S.E.1.

SHERLEY'S DOG & CAT FOODS and MEDICINES

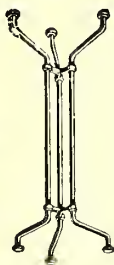
Order Your Xmas Display Fittings Now

Our Christmas List is now ready. Send for Lists Nos 1695 & 1721. Brimful of interest to you.



No. C.D.F. 5739. The latest Glass Rod Display Stands. The centre stem is a 24" Crystal Glass Rod mounted on heavy Chromium Plated Base—complete with 4 Black Glass Shelves.

2' 7" x 7" adjustable to 2' 9" x 5" any position.
18/6 each Carriage Extra



No. C.D.F. 5616 Brown Bronze Tripods

	s.	d.
9"	1	6 each
12"	1	9 "
15"	2	0 "
18"	2	3 "
24"	3	6 "

Chrome finish

	s.	d.
9"	2	6 each
12"	3	0 "
15"	3	9 "
18"	4	6 "
24"	6	0 "



No. C.D.F. 1015 New ½" Glass Ovals

	s.	d.
11" x 5"	1	3 each
12" x 9"	1	6 "
14" x 10"	1	9 "
18" x 12"	2	6 "

DUDLEY & COMPANY LIMITED
453 Holloway Road, London, N.7
City Showroom: 65 Fore Street, E.C.

"I read the CHRISTIAN HERALD"

A few of the many well-known products advertised in the "Christian Herald."

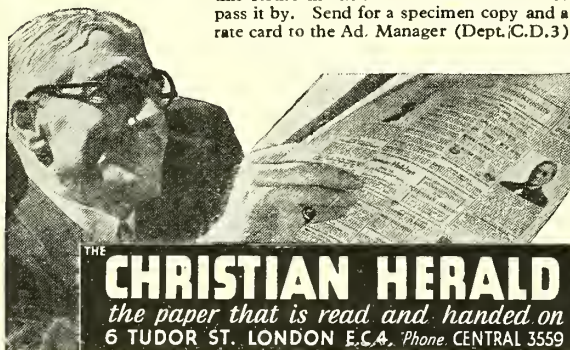
BIRD'S GUSTARD
BOVRIL
PHOSFERINE
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER
NESTLE'S MILK
FRY'S CHOCOLATE
QUAKER OATS, etc.

from cover to cover—and so do more than 1,000,000 serious-minded solid members of the community . . . fertile ground for good goods well advertised."

Week in, week out, 250,000 homes take the *Christian Herald*. These have money to spend on your product if right in price, right in quality.

For many years many keen national advertisers have proved their confidence in the *Christian Herald* by never omitting their keyed advertising from its pages.

Come into the *Christian Herald* now—tap this fertile market. You cannot afford to pass it by. Send for a specimen copy and a rate card to the Ad. Manager (Dept. C.D.3)



THE CHRISTIAN HERALD
the paper that is read and handed on
6 TUDOR ST. LONDON E.C.4. Phone CENTRAL 3559



Many travellers are giving their retail friends visible evidence that their product is on the Radio Times List by showing reproductions of advertisements inserted by the Radio Times in the Trade press, containing the name of their product.

Helping retailers to decide

It has been no easy matter for a retailer to decide whether a product will sell or not. Advertising support plays such an important part in creating demand, but he has to be an advertising expert before he can judge how effective that support will be. Now the problem has been made far easier for him by the coming of the Radio Times List. If a product is on the Radio Times List it is virtually guaranteed a demand.

Being on the Radio Times List means that it has been regularly advertised in the Radio Times. That, in turn, means that the advertisements have reached 2,600,000 families—1 in 4 of all the families in Great Britain. What is more, those advertisements have an unusual chance of being seen and read. The Radio Times is turned over page by page as the programmes are referred to and it remains ready to hand to be examined and read for the seven days of every week. Hence the extraordinary pulling power of the Radio Times.

The Radio Times List for your Trade has been regularly included in advertisements inserted in your trade papers by the Radio Times, and such is the value attached to the Radio Times List by manufacturers and wholesalers that they are applying for reproductions of these advertisements for their travellers to show their retail friends.

The **RADIO TIMES** *List* for your trade

The advertisers below regularly use the Radio Times and are therefore assured of a steady demand. Radio Times readers respond to advertising. The second half of this list will be published in the next Radio Times announcement appearing in this journal.

Sal-Hepatica	Erasnic Shaving Stick
Ponds Cold Cream	Lux Toilet Soap
Vinolia Soap	Californian Poppy
Venus Cough Cure	Perfume
Silutkrin	Crookes Halibut Liver Oil
Yardley Lavender Water	Virol - Kleenex
Vionase	Kalzana
Gibbs Dentifrice	Pear's Golden Glory
Silf	Soap
Harlene	Thermogene Vapour Rub
Gibbs Shaving Cream	Palmolive
Dettol	Jocigares
Robinsons Patent Barley	Sloans Liniment
Robinsons Lenion Barley	Andrews Liver Salt
Water	Lady Gay Perfume
Germolene	Jane Seymour
Izal	Moorlands Tablets
Halex Brushes	Selo Films
Jeyes Fluid	Phosferine
Ciefa	Oatin's Vanishing Cream
Irvona	Mothers

RADIO TIMES

Guaranteed average net sales
for 1936 — 2,600,000 per week

AN A.B.C. PAPER

Goods sell quickly when they're advertised in the Radio Times

These two Remedies are always backed

by ★ **BONUS TERMS**
 ★ **NATIONAL ADVERTISING**
 ★ **60 YEARS A HOUSEHOLD WORD**

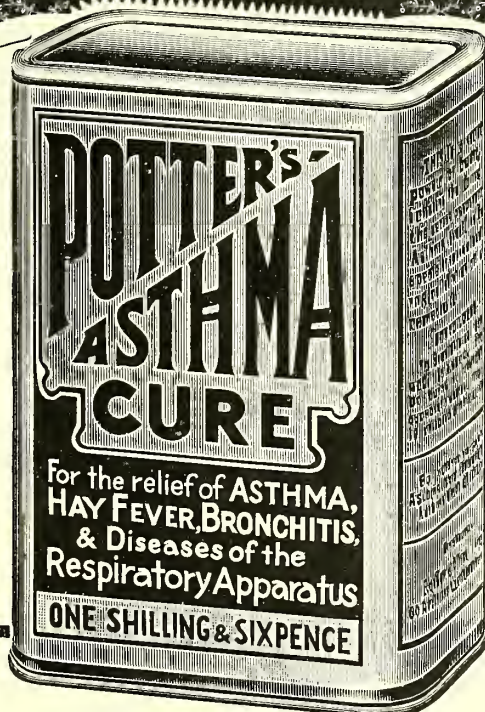
POTTER'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDIES



Consistently advertised in all the great national newspapers thus ensuring a big demand

P.A.T.A. 1/3, 11/- Doz.
 Packed in 1/2 Doz.

POTTER & CLARKE
 LTD.



Retail 1/6, Wholesale 14/- doz.
 Packed in 1/2 Doz.

**60-64 ARTILLERY
 LANE, LONDON, E.1**

'PHONE : BISHOPSGATE 4761 (5 lines)
 'GRAMS : HOREHOUND, PHONE, LONDON

**77 DANTZIC STREET,
 MANCHESTER, 4**

'PHONE : BLACKFRIARS 8734
 'GRAMS : HOREHOUND, MANCHESTER

BONUS TERMS

POTTER'S ASTHMA REMEDIES

On orders for 6 dozen Potter's Asthma Remedies and/or Catarrh Pastilles we offer a bonus discount of 5% (Journey account, or if no journey, monthly account) in return for a window display of these goods. The prices of Potter's Advertised Remedies are

POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE 14/- doz.
 POTTER'S ASTHMA CIGARETTES 14/- doz.
 POTTER'S SMOKING MIXTURE 7/- doz.
 POTTER'S CATARRH PASTILLES 11/- doz.

The Double Link in The Sales Chain



Messrs. F. W. Hampshire and Co., Ltd., of
Sunnydale, Derby, have written as follows:

November 28th, 1936.


We are highly gratified by the results of our two-colour Front Page advertisement in Thursday's "Daily Mail"—the first advertisement for our new product Zints, the Digestive Mints.

Since early on Thursday morning orders have been pouring in by letter, telephone and telegram, and it is only by our remarkable organisation working through the night that we are able to handle this rush.

The Front Page of "The Daily Mail" has justified our confidence in it.

Daily Mail

WORLD'S GREATEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM



BLAUD PILL
in its most
efficient state

TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID'

BRAND

BLAUD PILL

Prepared so that interaction between the contained ferrous sulphate and alkaline carbonate does not take place until after administration.

'TABLOID' BLAUD PILL will not deteriorate by oxidation.

Gr. 5 { representing 22.5% of } Bottles of 100 sugar-coated products, 12/- per doz. bottles
(ferrous carbonate)
Gr. 10 " " " " 100 " " " 15/- " " "
0.25 gm. " " " " 100 " " " 12/- " " "

London Prices to the Trade (subject)

Combinations—

'TABLOID' Brand	BLAUD PILL and ALOIN
" "	BLAUD PILL and ARSENIC
" "	BLAUD PILL with ARSENIC and STRYCHNINE
" "	BLAUD PILL and CASCARA
" "	BLAUD PILL COMPOUND
" "	BLAUD PILL and COPPER



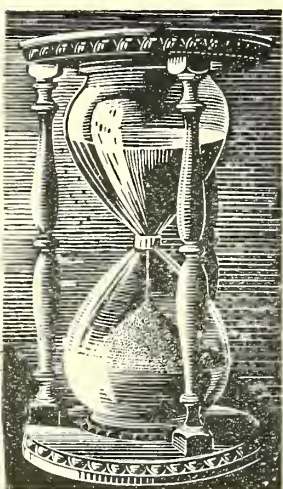
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

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SUPREME QUALITY IS BURROUGHS WELLCOME QUALITY

C C



THE

Lilly

POLICY

For more than half a century it has been the Lilly Policy to make products of the highest quality—to improve old products and create new ones to meet the changing needs of the medical profession, and to distribute these products only through professional channels.

LILLY PRODUCTS NOW IN DEMAND:

'ACIDULIN' · 'AMERTAN' · 'AMYTAL' · 'CARBARSONE' · 'ENTORAL' · 'EXTRALIN' · EPHEDRINE PREPS. · 'KAOMIN' · 'LEXTRON' · LIVER EXTRACT 343 · 'MERTHIOLATE' · 'PARA-THOR-MONE' · 'SECONAL' · 'SODIUM AMYTAL' · 'THEAMIN' · SERUMS AND VACCINES

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY LIMITED

2, 3 & 4 DEAN STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: GERRARD 2144

Telegrams: "LILLYPHARM, RATH, LONDON"

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN BRITAIN FOR ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

Combined Quantity Discounts on

"CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS"

BRAND
LAXATIVE

(REGD.)

★ **PHILLIPS' DENTAL MAGNESIA**

★ **"MILK OF MAGNESIA"**

(REGD.)

★ **"DANDERINE"**

(REGD.)

SPECIAL PARCEL

12½% will be allowed on orders value £6 comprised of items marked ★ above, 7½% being allowed on "California Syrup of Figs" ordered at the same time. Cash 30 days.

ALL DISCOUNTS ARE CONDITIONAL UPON 14 DAYS' WINDOW OR COUNTER DISPLAY

PROPRIETARY AGENCIES, LTD.

179-181 ACTON VALE, W.3 'PHONE: SHEPHERD'S BUSH 4435

£3

Assortment of goods
Through your Wholesaler only
5% Cash 30 days

£6

Assortment of goods
7½%
Cash 30 days

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

The Business Newspaper for all Sections of the Drug, Pharmaceutical, Chemical, Cosmetic, Perfumery and Associated Industries

The official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in Overseas Dominions

Published Weekly at

28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Telegrams : "Chemicus, Estrand, London"

Telephone : Central 6565 (10 lines)

BRANCH OFFICES

4 CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER (TEL.: BLACKFRIARS 3052)
54 FOSTER'S BUILDINGS, HIGH STREET, SHEFFIELD (TEL.: 22458)
19 WATERLOO STREET, GLASGOW (TEL.: CENTRAL 2329)
111 NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM (TEL.: MIDLAND 2921)

19 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, C.I. AUSTRALIA
55a SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND
155 AVENUE DE WAGRAM, PARIS, XVII^e (TEL.: ETOILE 19-79)
PLANTAGE FRANSCHELAAN 32 AMSTERDAM-C. HOLLAND

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News of the Week

Key Industry Duty Exemption

The Treasury have made an Order under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, exempting ISOPROPYL BARBITURIC ACID from Key Industry Duty from December 16, 1936, until December 31, 1937.

Import Duties Advisory Committee Notice

The Import Duties Advisory Committee give notice of the following application:—

For an increase in the import duty on Lithopone.

Any representations which interested parties may desire to make in regard to this application should be addressed in writing to the Secretary, Import Duties Advisory Committee, Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than December 31, 1936.

1937 Re-exemptions from Key Industry Duty

The Board of Trade has published the list of products which have been re-exempted from liability to Key industry duty up to December 31, 1937. All products exempted during 1936, a list of which was published in the *C. & D.*, December 14, 1935 (p. 693), have been re-exempted, except the following:—

CHINOSOL.

PHENAZONE (antipyrine, phenyl-dimethylpyrazolone).

R. POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (making all qualities dutiable).

MERCURY COMPOUNDS, the following: Mercury sodium salicyl allyl amino *o*-acetate.

STRONTIUM CARBONATE.

STRONTIUM NITRATE.

These products will therefore become liable to Key industry duty on January 1, 1937, and in the case of POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE application has been made to the Import Duties Advisory Committee for an additional import duty (*C. & D.*, November 28, p. 603).

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

The results of this year's P.A.T.A. Council election was as follows:—

WHOLESALE SECTION.—There was no contest in the wholesale section, the following firms being returned unopposed:—Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Thomas McMullan & Co., Ltd., Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., Sangers, Ltd.

The enumeration of the voting papers for the election in the manufacturers' and retail sections took place on December 4, resulting as follows:—

MANUFACTURERS' SECTION (four vacancies).—Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd., 221; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., 196; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., 191; Thos. Christy & Co., Ltd., 189; International Chemical Co., Ltd., 86. The first four firms were elected. Voting papers sent out, 367; returned, 231; disallowed, 2.

RETAIL SECTION (four vacancies).—Howells, W. S., 3,336; Marns, T., 2,527; Rowsell, P. F., 2,375; Hague, S. W., 2,052; Gosling, C. B., 2,008; Yeates, C. J., 1,890. The first four candidates were elected. Voting papers sent out, 9,867; returned, 3,944; disallowed, 42.

We have been requested to call attention to the following warning issued by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association:—

"... The P.A.T.A. has evidence that a large number of wholesalers and retailers—chemists, grocers and other dealers—have been induced to part with quantities of P.A.T.A. goods to persons who have called upon them and posed as *bona-fide* retailers in business in adjacent towns or villages. Generally the name and business card purporting to be that of a retail chemist or other trader has been used, and the persons who have made these approaches to wholesalers and retailers have been so plausible that they have generally established confidence and obtained the goods. On occasion the approach has been made by a woman who has explained to the wholesaler that she has a large staff employed on house-to-house sales work on behalf of certain proprietary manufacturers and required goods to be used for this house-to-house distribution. . . . In other instances it has been stated that supplies are required for holiday camps in the locality. Many other plausible and apparently equally convincing explanations have been proffered. . . . It is therefore necessary once again to warn both wholesalers and retailers that in no circumstances may P.A.T.A. goods be supplied at trade or discount prices unless and until the supplier has taken the necessary steps to ascertain and verify the *bona fides* of the would-be customer. Where suspicion is aroused, the facts should be reported immediately to the P.A.T.A."

Blackpool

The Blackpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held its first whist drive, dinner and dance of the winter season at the Imperial Hotel on November 18, when a record attendance was noted. A new departure was the taking of a coloured cine film of the guests as they were received by Mr. S. C. Coope (president) and Mrs. Coope. At dinner, Mr. Coope paid sincere tribute to the services of Mr. A. R. Sidebottom (secretary). Messrs. J. W. Cardwell and J. P. Sidebottom acted as M.C.s for the whist, while Messrs. T. A. Durkin and A. R. Sidebottom officiated for dancing. Mrs. Coope presented the whist prizes, won by Mrs. C. Kemp, Mrs. H. Hull, Mrs. Dyson, Messrs. M. Broadley, A. C. Huddart, L. M. Goodman, G. Goodman, C. Kemp, J. Whyld, T. Haslam and H. Hall.

Mr. A. Mallinson (secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union) visited Blackpool on December 3 to speak on the Chemists' Friends scheme. Mr. S. C. Coope (president), who was in the chair, read telegrams sent by branches in Wales, Cambridge, Bournemouth and Wembley, wishing the meeting success. Dealing with the scheme, Mr. Mallinson said that the manufacturers who were co-operating were quite satisfied with the results. In many areas chemists were giving the scheme unqualified support, but the same could not be said about Blackpool. He appealed to the meeting to see that this state of affairs did not last long, and a resolution offering support to the scheme was passed. Mr. Mallinson subsequently gave a review of the evidence before the Select Committee considering medicine-stamp duties.

Cardiff

The annual dinner and dance of the Cardiff and District Pharmacists' Association took place at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on November 25. The president (Mr. H. J. Gatehouse) acted as chairman and proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." Mr. T. Marns (president of the Society) responded. "The City and Trade of Cardiff" was proposed by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia (Mr. S. M. Lanigan-O'Keeffe, C.M.G.) and responded to by Alderman Herbert Hiles, M.B.E. (Lord Mayor of Cardiff). "The Ladies" was proposed by Alderman H. M. Lloyd, J.P. (member of the Pharmaceutical Council), and replied to by Mrs. H. J. Gatehouse, B.A. (wife of the local president). Mr. A. L. Davies (assistant secretary) proposed "The Visitors and Affiliated Associations," and the responders were Mr. Frank Edwards (president, Cardiff Chamber of Trade) and Mr. Clenyg Jones (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.). Mr. T. Edward Lescher, O.B.E. (president, Liverpool Chamber of Commerce), proposed "The Cardiff Pharmacists' Association," and Mr. Owen Jenkins (vice-president) replied. Mr. H. J. Gatehouse (president) was presented with an inscribed silver cradle. Mr. Clenyg Jones presented to the branch a set of speech robots to enable the speeches to be timed in future. This had been manufactured by Mr. G. Holley, a local member. Spot prizes from the following were presented during the dance:—R. J. Reuter Co., Ltd., Genatosan, Ltd., and I. Rowland James, Ltd.

Hereford

A meeting of the Worcestershire and Herefordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford, on December 3, Mr. A. W. Gedge presiding. The secretary gave his report of the Bournemouth Conference. The meeting adjourned for supper, after which the chairman introduced the guest of the evening, Mr. W. S. Howells (a member of the Council). Mr. Howells stated that he was aware of the existing injustices to pharmacy, and that it was a scandal that this was the only civilised country in the world where the same person was allowed to diagnose, prescribe, dispense and sign the death certificate. The main difficulty was that the learned professions seemed to think the medical profession was beyond reproach or suspicion. Mr. Howells described the changes that had been brought about by the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. He stated that he did not feel too optimistic for the pharmacist regarding the Select Committee on medicine-stamp duties, for large vested interests had to be fought. Other subjects touched upon were educational policy, restriction of apprentices, and the new headquarters. He was of opinion that ultimately dispensing would be almost entirely in the pharmacists' hands, and this would be brought about by the extension of the C.F. scheme. Speaking of the Oldham resolution, Mr. Howells said he would like to say a few words on behalf of the Council. The motion was dealt with by the Organisation Committee; and they had recommended the Council not to accept it for the following reasons: The intention behind it was to increase the number of retail representatives on the Council to the exclusion of other ranks; a full description of each candidate was available in the Press. Finally Mr. Howells made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Benevolent Fund. A vote of thanks to Mr. Howells was proposed by Mr. Lewis Smith.

Huddersfield

The secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. H. N. Linstead) addressed Huddersfield chemists and assistants on poisons on November 19. Mr. Linstead said the introduction of inspection should be a great help by enabling one to discuss problems. The disciplinary committee had been set up to check malpractices. Up to the present the Society had been lenient, but in 1937 the Rules would be enforced more stringently. Terms used in the new poisons legislation were slightly different from those used previously. The Government had recognised the right of the chemist to prescribe at the counter, but he must make an entry in the prescription-book. It was clearly stated just how barbiturates might be dispensed, and there were available leaflets for the information of the prescriber. Very few big changes have taken place in the labelling. In answer to questions, Mr. Linstead explained that barbiturates might be stored under the same conditions as other poisons; that when a coroner reprimanded a chemist for supplying Schedule IV drugs, the Society had taken the matter up very strongly and were informing the people concerned as to the true position; that it was correct to label such things as ammonia with the percentage; that it would be correct to label one or two teaspoonfuls as a dose. Mr. Woolhouse proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Linstead. Mr. Linstead, in replying, mentioned the Committee that had been set up to inquire into the medicine-stamp duties, and said that as all sections of pharmacy were united they should come through it well; he also touched on air-raid precautions.

London

At Clerkenwell Police Court, on December 5, Mr. Henry Scott Buckland, whose address was given as at a London branch of the Bank of New Zealand, was remanded on a charge of failing to enter particulars of supplies of morphine and heroin, amounting to 11 gr. and 50 gr. respectively, alleged to have been obtained from various London chemists.

On December 8 an inquiry was held concerning the death of Mr. J. H. Cuff, chemist and druggist, who was found dead from gas poisoning in the laboratory at the branch of Harcombe Cuff, Ltd., in Caledonian Road, N.7. The manager of the shop stated that Mr. Cuff was worried by failing sight. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was given.

On December 8 the foundation-stone of the Beecham Laboratories at the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road, N.7, was laid by Mr. Philip E. Hill, chairman of Beechams Pills,

Ltd., The Marquis of Northampton, chairman of the Hospital, presided at the ceremony. Among those present were Mr. Thomas Marns (president of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mrs. Marns, Mr. Herbert Skinner, Ph.C., and Mrs. Skinner. It was announced that Beechams Pills, Ltd., have borne the cost (£12,500) of providing the laboratories, which are to form a new pathological department, and will contribute £1,000 a year towards the cost of maintenance.

The National Association of Women Pharmacists met at 17 Bloomsbury Square on December 3, the president (Mrs. H. Skinner) in the chair. Mr. S. Whatmough (S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.), gave a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on "The Manufacture of Surgical Dressings." The lecturer said that to-day more reliance was being placed on sterilisation than on antiseptic dressings. If a wound could be kept clean from outside contamination it would heal. Many authorities insisted on sterilised dressings, and it was probable that eventually all dressings sold over the counter would be sterilised. Miss Anderson proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Over 100 were present at a dance held by the South-West London Chemists' Association at the Ardington Rooms, S.W.11, on November 25. A novel feature of the evening was a "Film star guessing competition," for which prizes were presented by J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., Bourjois, Ltd., R. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Coty (England), Ltd., Gillette Industries, Ltd., Richard Hudnut, Ltd., Ilford, Ltd., Innox (England), Ltd., S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Saville Perfumery, Ltd., and Yardley & Co., Ltd. The prize winners were: *Ladies*, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Skues, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Cutler, Mrs. Shepperd; *Gentlemen*, Mr. Hope Evans, Mr. Rees, Mr. Skues, Mr. Shepperd, Mr. Greaves.

The South-East London Chemists' Association held a reunion supper and film display at Bush House, London, W.C.2, on November 26. The private cinema of the Western Electric Co., Ltd., was loaned for the occasion, and the programme of films shown included "Holidays in Scotland," by courtesy of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Co., Ltd.; "Dufay Colour Reel," by courtesy of Ilford, Ltd.; and "South-Easterners in Germany and the Day with Zeiss," with specially synchronised music by the Western Electric Co. At the supper which followed Mr. W. C. Spooner presided. Among the guests were Dr. Kothhoff (Bayer Products, Ltd.), Messrs. Cooper (P. J. Reuter Co., Ltd.), R. E. Peeling (Zeiss-Ikon, Ltd.), G. A. Tocher (London County Pharmaceutical Association), and Miss Sharples (National Pharmaceutical Union).

Manchester

The fifty-first annual Exhibition of Pictorial Photography organised by the Manchester Amateur Photographic Society was held from November 28 to December 5. This year 110 members sent in work of outstanding merit, but owing to the limited space it was only possible to show about 35 per cent. of the entries. Each evening lantern lectures have been given. On December 4, Mr. J. Lomax (Lomax, Ltd., chemists, Deansgate), gave an address on "Antidote and Anecdote."

A joint meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Victoria Hotel on December 3. There was a good attendance, with Mr. James Grier, M.Sc., in the chair. In his opening remarks Mr. Grier said it gave him great pleasure to act as chairman, because he knew much of the splendid work that Professor A. D. Macdonald, the lecturer of the evening, was doing at Manchester University. "How Does a Drug Act?" was the title of the lecture given by Professor Macdonald. He named the famous scientists who had dealt with this subject for many years past, and discussed it in various aspects. He indicated the definite need for pharmacists to have an understanding of the biological sciences. In closing he told two good stories, one of which had a bearing on the fact that through research scientists had been able to reduce the mortality in dogs from distemper from 50 per cent. to 1 per cent. Mr. E. H. Simmons, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Macdonald, said he would like to extend their congratulations to him in the first place on his appointment at Manchester University and secondly on the splendid progress they had made at the University in these subjects, where they were the first to establish a curriculum. The vote was carried with enthusiasm, and Professor Macdonald suitably replied.

Middlesbrough

The Middlesbrough and District Pharmacists' Association held their first whist drive of the season on November 18. During the evening tribute was paid to Mr. S. A. Mitchell (president), who was leaving the district for Nottingham. Mr. Mitchell said that during his eight years' residence in Middlesbrough he appreciated the cordial spirit which was always in evidence amongst the local chemists. A collection was made for the Society's Benevolent Fund, and a vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Drust (social secretary). Mr. Hollings was M.C. Prizes were presented to the following winners by Mrs. Mitchell:—Mrs. Stearn, Miss Shippey, Miss Smith, Mrs. Foggin, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Warwick, Miss Harrison and Mr. J. Drust.

The annual business meeting of the Tees-side Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in the Cleveland Technical and Scientific Institute, Middlesbrough, on November 25, Mr. W. R. Brackenbury presiding. The annual balance sheet was presented by the secretary and treasurer (Mr. R. MacDonald Murray). In proposing the adoption of the financial statement, Mr. Barker, West Hartlepool, referred to the many activities of the branch; on his proposition, seconded by Mr. Bray, Middlesbrough, it was resolved to apply to the Society for the increased grant of 6d. per member, as allowed last year. The secretary stressed the importance of every branch keeping alive with resolutions at the annual branch representatives' conference, as in his opinion this annual opportunity of confronting our legislators with the economic problems of pharmacy had far-reaching possibilities. He also made it plain that the resolutions of the Branch at the last conference were withdrawn only on a definite promise being given by the secretary, on behalf of the Council, that something would be done. Reference was also made to negotiations which had taken place between a local wholesale house and the branch, with a view to apprentices so wishing—on conclusion of their apprenticeship—receiving a practical training in manufacturing processes, sterilisation, ampoule filling, standardisation of P.B. preparations, urine analysis, blood counts and physiological work generally. The proposed course would last probably three months. New branch rules were adopted with slight alterations.

The question of a proposed federation of branches was considered, and after discussion and debate, on the proposal of Mr. Hollings, seconded by Mr. Bray, it was decided to disregard the matter as it was felt that the present branch system provided a satisfactory means of communication between the Society and its members. The view was expressed that in federations there was the strong possibility that branch efforts would get narrowed down. Regret was expressed that the Society had made little or no progress with regard to unqualified dispensing in provincial hospitals, despite the fact that a resolution bearing on this was adopted at a Conference some years ago. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—*Chairman*, Mr. W. R. Brackenbury (re-elected); *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. J. B. Barker; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. R. MacDonald Murray (re-elected); *Auditor*, Mr. T. R. Schofield; *Committee*, Messrs. J. C. Thompson, Bray, Moffitt, Piper, Hawcroft, Boagey. Following the business meeting, a demonstration of the use of the tintometer and the ultra-violet lamp was given by Mr. A. Surfleet, Ph.C., and Mr. W. E. Naylor, chemist and druggist (Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.), Hull. The latest types of mercury-vapour lamps for producing ultra-violet light for fluorescence analysis were shown and used, and the demonstrators exhibited many examples of fluorescence. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Brackenbury, who recalled that the joint managing director of Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd. (Mr. G. W. Harrison), had served his apprenticeship "way back in the 'eighties" with his father, Mr. Elijah Brackenbury, Bardney, Lincolnshire. Miss Winch, Sunderland, seconded.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

A meeting of the Newcastle, District and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Crown Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on December 3, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. G. E. Curry (air raid precaution officer for Northumberland) on "Air-Raid Precautions." Mr. Curry mentioned that the target efficiency of modern aircraft was equal to or better than the target efficiency of the gunnery of the Army and Navy. The warning likely to be received of a raid

might only be from seven to ten minutes, and protective action had to be taken in that time. Bombs were of three kinds, incendiary, high explosive, and gas. The term "gas" in air-raid precaution work meant any liquid, solid or gas used in chemical warfare. Two types were used: Persistent and non-persistent. Chlorine and phosgene were two examples of non-persistent gases; mustard gas and lewisite of persistent gases. Gases could be further subdivided into lung irritants, nose irritants, tear gases and blister gases. He described the effects of these gases. There were two types of defence, active and passive. The Home Office had devised a defence scheme for the country. It would be responsible for the type of warning to be given in the event of an air-raid. The lecturer demonstrated how to wear a respirator and described three types of respirators. He also described the method of making a room gas-proof.

Torquay

The annual meeting of the Torquay and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 12, Mr. A. H. Williams (chairman) presiding. The following officers were elected:—*Chairman*, Mr. W. K. Godfrey; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. W. H. Wyatt; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. R. Sarson; *Secretary*, Mr. T. D. Evans; *Auditor*, Mr. W. R. Austin. In moving the adoption of the annual financial statement, Mr. March proposed that a donation of £5 should be sent to the Society's Benevolent Fund; it was decided to forward the sum mentioned. A special committee was formed to investigate the possibilities of inviting the British Pharmaceutical Conference to Torquay.

Addressing the Torquay and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on November 30, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd said that the Poisons Rules had been with us for nearly twelve months; most of them had been in force for seven months, and in one month more the remainder, which deal with containers and labelling, would become operative. It must be remembered that: (1) A reference to a substance includes a reference to that substance prepared either from natural sources or artificially. (2) A reference to a substance includes a reference to that substance when contained, as such, in any preparation, solution, admixture or natural substance. One rule has shown in working some signs of ineffectiveness for the purpose for which it was framed. Rule 12 deals with certain drugs which are named in the Fourth Schedule, which experience has shown are liable to be self-prescribed with fatal results, and the sale of which is prohibited except on prescription. From at least one case which has been reported it would seem that the words "to be repeated when required" have been used as complying with the requirements of the Rule. If this is so, such a practice undermines the safeguards which the Rule is designed to set up. An authoritative interpretation or a revision of the Rule seems to be needed. Mr. Gadd proceeded to note certain points in the List. He said it would be advisable for pharmacists, when ordering arsenic, to specify if they require it coloured. The question arose as to what dye should be used, and it had been stated by the British Insecticide Manufacturers' Association that a particular blue dye was the most suitable. Where the name of more than one person or more than one address appeared on any label, there must also be words on the label indicating clearly which person was the seller and at which of the addresses the poison was sold. If the manufacturer's name was on the label he should be so described, the seller's name being added. The manufacturer's or wholesaler's name and address need not be on the label in the case of an article sold for the purpose of being sold again in the same container. If a poison not in Schedule I was sold in a container and outer covering, as received from the manufacturer or wholesaler, it was sufficient if the name of the seller and the address at which it was sold appeared only on the outer covering. Poisons in Schedule I must have the name and address of the seller on all containers and coverings.

Miscellaneous

FOIRE DE PARIS.—The Foire de Paris is to be held on May 15-31 next year. The office for Great Britain is at 17 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, where particulars of special facilities for trade visitors may be obtained.

ASSESSMENT REDUCED.—At a sitting of the Merthyr Tydfil Assessment Committee, on December 3, T. H. Pritchard & Sons, Ltd., chemists, High Street, appealed against the assessment of their premises at £122. The assessment was reduced to £113.

Scottish Notes

Brevities

The Board of Trade has sanctioned the assignment by the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., to the Midlothian Petroleum Syndicate of a petroleum prospecting licence for an area in the county of Midlothian.

Miss Annie Oliphant Sharp, an office supervisor, was fatally injured in an accident in the office of Duncan McGlashan, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Westfield Road, Edinburgh, on December 4. Miss Sharp was apparently burning some papers when her clothing caught fire. She died in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary on the following day.

In an address to members of Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures on December 7, Principal J. Cameron Smail (Heriot-Watt College) forecast a shortage of young men with good secondary education, good personality and technical training. "There is, in fact, a shortage now," he added. Principal Smail said he would like to see something in place of the old apprenticeship system, whereby each industry knew its own requirements and had its proper avenue for training its young people. There was great laxity in some industries in carrying out for young people an appropriate plan of work and training.

Irish Notes

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

The results of the December examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland were:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.—The following passed: R. G. Anderson, R. N. K. Beggs, T. L. Douglas, I. Little, Miss M. Marshall, R. Millar, D. L. McArdle, P. McAnallen, H. McCook, D. M. McCracken, Miss E. N. McMichael, G. V. McMillen, J. Patterson, T. J. Ryan, Mrs. J. Sherwood, J. A. Strahan.

FINAL QUALIFICATION EXAMINATION.—The following passed: W. R. Atkinson, T. W. Carroll, T. Finegan, A. T. Gowans, Miss N. M. Hay, C. Holmes, J. J. Huey, W. J. Kennedy, A. W. Kernahan, S. Magowan, T. S. Moore, R. C. McCullough, Miss C. E. Nesbitt, W. J. S. Nixon, S. Orr, E. A. Poots, F. H. Richardson, J. A. Swenarton, C. C. R. Young.

Ulster Chemists' Association

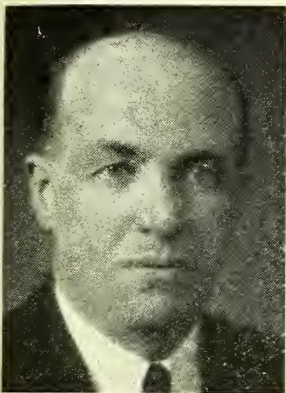
The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held at 73 University Street, Belfast, on December 1, the president (Mr. James McGregor) in the chair. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. T. A. Gibson and A. E. Johnston. Mr. William Martin wrote intimating his resignation from the Committee as he had retired from active business, and wishing the Association every success in the future. Mr. Martin's resignation was accepted with great regret, and the secretary was instructed to convey to him the appreciative thanks of the Committee for his valued services in the past. On the motion of Mr. McGregor, seconded by Mr. Steede, Mr. R. C. Jeffers was unanimously co-opted to fill the vacancy.

The following were elected as officers for the coming year:—*President*, Mr. A. Steede; *Vice-President*, Mr. R. Linehan; *Secretaries*, Mr. John McDowell and Mr. E. A. Richey. The *Treasurer*, Mr. W. J. Rankin, and the *Auditors*, Mr. James Macauley and Mr. T. Mitchell, were re-elected. Mr. McGregor and Mr. Shinner were appointed as representatives to the Belfast Chamber of Trade, and Mr. W. C. Tate was appointed as representative to the Ulster Tourist Development Association. Mr. McEwen, in accordance with notice of motion, proposed that a sum not exceeding £100 be allocated towards the cost of advertising. The motion was seconded by Mr. McGregor and passed unanimously. Price alterations were adopted. Subsequently the newly elected president entertained the members to supper, for which hospitality a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. McGregor, was passed by acclamation.

Brevities

The third annual dance of the Londonderry Chemists' Association will be held in the Guildhall, Londonderry, on January 15, 1937. No effort is being spared by the organisers to make the coming dance successful. The proceeds will go to augment the recently formed Benevolent Fund for Northern Ireland.

Mr. A. Steede, the new president of the Ulster Chemists' Association, served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. Acheson,



MR. ALEXANDER STEEDE

Ph.C., Ballymena, and then was assistant for some years with Mr. J. Hill, Ph.C., Strabane. He qualified as a pharmacist in 1918, with honours, at his first attempt. He then joined the staff of Mr. H. E. Young, Ph.C., Londonderry, where he gained a practical knowledge of the photographic trade. From there he crossed to London and studied optics, obtaining the F.S.M.C. in 1922. In 1925 he acquired the old-established business of Mr. J. Nesbitt, Ph.C., Antrim Road, Belfast, where he does a good-class dispensing and family business. He passed the F.B.O.A. in 1903. Trading as The Irish Moss Manufacturing Co., Mr. Steede has put a proprietary on the market that is well known throughout Ireland.

Mr. Steede has been a representative of the Ulster Chemists' Association on the Belfast Chamber of Trade Executive. One of Mr. Steede's hobbies is shooting; he is a noted rifle shot.

At Belfast Recorder's Court, recently, Lewis Lascelles, described as a naturopath, sued the Northern Ireland Road Transport Co. for the sum of £25 in respect of the loss of medicines, powders and oils which were being transported from Rathfriland to Belfast on June 3. The plaintiff gave evidence of the loss of oils, African powder and medicine, as well as a suitcase. He said he lost business for a week as the result of the loss; it took him three years to collect the quantity of medicine which had been destroyed when a pram was dropped on it. For the defence, Mr. Alexander Hardy, Ph.C., Belfast, told the Court that it was not necessary to go to Africa for the medicine in respect of which the plaintiff's claim was made. It could be got in London. The recorder said there was carelessness in handling the luggage, but the claim was grossly exaggerated. He allowed 15s. for the damaged case and 15s. in respect of the medicine.

The photographic exhibition and social evening held by the

Dublin Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association at Jury's Hotel, Dublin, on November 25 attracted pharmacists and their friends from the city and county in large numbers. Mr. G. A. McLean Lee, M.P.S.I. (chairman), who presided, declared that the exhibition would have served its purpose if it stimulated interest among dealers and assistants in the best type of photography, and enabled them to speak with experience and confidence on the merits of the work that passed through their hands. Mr. Lyall G. Smith, M.P.S.I. (secretary), said the committee who organised the exhibition were indebted for support and co-operation to Coronet, Ltd., Ensign, Ltd., and Gevaert, Ltd. They also wished to thank the following firms and individuals for support:—P. C. Cahill, Ltd., Dr. Cronhelm (Rapid Developing Co.); Mrs. Donaldson, Cork; Wm. Gaw, Ltd.; Mr. E. MacSweeney, Cork; May, Roberts (Ireland), Ltd.; St. Dalmas (Ireland), Ltd.; Hamilton, Long & Co.; and Mr. R. L. Hanna, M.P.S.I. The presentation of prizes was made by Mrs. Brady, wife of Mr. P. A. Brady (president, Irish Drug Association). The following were the awards:—

P.D.A. Cup, Mrs. Donaldson, Cork, for child study: "Baby Aune." *Class A*, first prize and Gevaert Challenge Cup, Mr. W. H. Donaldson, for seascape: "The Jetties"; second prize of one guinea, Mrs. Donaldson, for study: "The Anchor." *Class B*, first prize of two guineas, Mr. F. J. O'Connor, Dundalk, for animal study: "Mother and Child"; second prize of one guinea, also Mr. F. J. O'Connor, for seascape: "Sand Hogs." In this class (confined to dealers' assistants) Mr. M. W. Feely (Flood's Medical Hall, Dundalk) was highly commended for study: "Embowered Peace," as was also Mr. V. Anderson Allen, Sligo, for striking picture: "Choppy Outside." *Class C*, first prize of two guineas, Mr. J. Ryan (Herriott's Medical Hall, Nenagh), for portrait: "Old Mick"; second prize of one guinea, Mr. W. H. Donaldson, Cork, for pastoral study: "The Ploughman Homeward Winds His Weary Way." Mr. B. F. Mason, who won the Gevaert Cup last year, was presented with a replica of the cup.

(Three of the prize-winning photographs are reproduced on p. 669.)

Mr. O'Connor (president of the Dundalk Camera Club) said that his club had held five exhibitions in Dundalk, and had an enthusiastic membership. He had to make several attempts to get his picture of lioness and cub in the Dublin Zoo. The moral was always to take one's camera with one, and the P.D.A. did the rest. Mr. T. H. Mason, M.R.I.A. (one of the judges), urged dealers and assistants to learn to do good work themselves, and so raise the tone of the photographic business. Mr. A. V. Henry, B.Sc. (the second judge), commented on the fact that several competitors sent in prints that were too small.

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

Your Report

of the discussion by the Liverpool Chemists' Association on Sunday closing (*C. & D.*, December 5, p. 642) should be of great interest to all pharmacists; it is the more interesting to me because it comes from an association of large membership and long standing. A resolution was arrived at that the chemists in the district were in favour of total closing on Sundays and bank holidays, but I gather that some service has to be given to insured persons and others who may require medicines urgently. Presumably the replies to the *questionnaire* issued by the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Committee will clarify the situation, and useful suggestions will be made. I am entirely in sympathy with the resolution as such. My own experience, extending over a lengthy period in the retail trade, is that the instances in which customers require medicines urgently are a very small percentage of the total visits paid to the pharmacy. Sunday opening is not in force with the multiple shops, and I have yet to learn that they lose any business or prestige through this practice. At the same time, some provision for supplying the genuine needs of the public should be made, and I am in favour of the rota system. I have had experience of this for early closing days and Sundays, and it worked harmoniously. I notice the allusion of one speaker to the fact that chemists are now the only persons who can, legally, sell medicines on Sunday. This is all to the good: we must see to it that this privilege is appreciated.

It rather Looks

as if the pharmacist will be side-tracked over the anti-gas precaution crusade which is being carried on by the Government: Mr. Davidson Pratt gave a very clear statement on the subject, as you report on p. 656. He stated that the pharmacist's part in the scheme of defence ought to be an important part, and he was sure it would. Then followed some flattering remarks about the pharmacist's knowledge of physics and chemistry, coupled with the statement that he was essentially a practical man. Then, rather surprisingly after all this, came the suggestion, backed up later by Mr. Linstead, that perhaps after all his shop was likely to be a rallying point for people who were in trouble during and after air raids, and that his best work would be done there. As I read this I visualised the hasty endeavours of the populace upon an air-raid alarm to put on the gas masks provided free by the Government, and I could well imagine them running to the nearest pharmacy for advice as to the best method of putting them on. The pharmacist would help, as he usually does in times of stress and accident, and presumably would give comfort and sal volatile after the raid to nervous old people. He would not be expected to charge for these services, though he might, occasionally, sell a good-class mask to a customer who could afford to pay for one. I am afraid there is little intention of bringing the pharmacist officially into this work: whatever he does he will do "off his own bat," and he will be paid "Tariff" rates.

Legal Reports

Camphorated Oil.—At Cambridge Borough Sessions, on December 3, Mr. George E. Beall, chemist and druggist, Sidney Street, was summoned for having sold camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of 13.31 per cent. For the defence it was explained that Mr. Beall usually bought his camphorated oil in bulk, but on this occasion olive oil and camphor in correct proportions were placed in a can. Mr. Beall labelled the can "Not for use," but an assistant by mistake sold from the can before the camphor had dissolved. The Bench decided not to impose a fine, the offence being a technical one.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—At Kingston-on-Thames, on December 3, the Weston Green Drug Stores, Ltd., Weston Green, were summoned for (1) unlawfully selling or causing to be sold by retail a poison contained in Eade's Pills, upon premises not duly registered under Part I of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; (2) selling the preparation without being authorised to do so; (3) the sale not being effected by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist; (4) selling or causing to be sold a poison in a container not labelled in the prescribed manner. Mr. A. C. Castle, prosecuting for the Pharmaceutical Society, said that the directors of the company were Mr. Thomas Bishop, who was a qualified chemist, and Mrs. Bishop, who was not qualified. They were running a drug store. On September 2 an inspector of the Society called at the premises and purchased a bottle of Eade's Brand Pills, which contained a small quantity of colchicine. There appeared to be no chemist on the premises, and the inspector was given to understand that Mr. Bishop called only occasionally at the shop to superintend things. Mr. Bishop told the magistrates that he was away on holiday at the time. The assistant failed to notice that the packages were marked "Poison." The premises were not registered because he had not intended to sell any poisons there. A fine of £2 on each summons, with 21s. costs on each, was imposed, a total of £12 4s.

At Witham Police Court, on December '8, William G. Backler, shopkeeper, Great Coggeshall, was summoned for selling poison when his name and premises were not entered on the local authority's list. He was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

"Livron."—In the Chancery Division, on November 25 and subsequent dates, Mr. Justice Crossman heard a dispute under the Trade Marks Acts in which Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., appealed from a decision of the Assistant Controller with reference to the registered word "Livron," a tonic medicine. Messrs. Boots registered the word in March 1932, and in March 1934, a French company called the Société des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulenc, of Paris and elsewhere, applied to rectify the Register by expunging the mark on a number of grounds, principally that the word was geographical in its ordinary signification, and that the use of the word "Livron" was capable of deceiving or calculated to prejudice and interfere with their (the French company's) use of the word "Livron," which was the name of a French town. Mr. Swan, K.C., stated that his clients wished to put on the market a tonic suitable for the treatment of anæmia and consisting chiefly of fresh liver and certain iron salts. His clients therefore coined the word "Livron" (referring to the liver and the iron salts) and proceeded to put the tonic on the market, but before doing so they applied to register the word under the clause of the Trade Marks Acts dealing with chemical substances and tonic medicines for human use. The Assistant Controller found that the trade mark was not an invented word, but was a "geographical" word, which would be sufficient, counsel explained, to have the mark expunged from the Register if well founded. There was, however, no evidence at all, said Mr. Swan, that any of the articles of the French company, who were manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations in France, had ever been sold in this country. Certainly there was no evidence that any of the various names used by the French company in their preparations were in circulation in this country at the time Messrs. Boots registered their word "Livron." At the time of registration Messrs. Boots had no idea there was a small town in France called Livron, added Mr. Swan, and they genuinely invented what they thought was a new word, namely, "Livron." Mr. Burrell, for the French company, said

he was contending that the word "Livron" was originally wrongfully registered and that it had been wrongfully allowed to remain on the Register.

At the hearing on November 26 his lordship remarked that the principal question in the case seemed to be whether or not "Livron" was an invented word. Mr. Swan agreed, but said there were also the questions whether or not the name was wrongly entered on the Register and was likely to deceive. Counsel went on to contend that the French company did not use the word "Livron" as a trade mark according to their catalogues.

On November 27 and December 1 Mr. Burrell contended that the Trade Marks Acts forbade the registration of a mark until certain provisions were complied with. Even if the mark satisfied the requirements set out, the registrar could not register a trade mark unless it passed the test that it was a mark adopted to distinguish the goods of the applicant. All an applicant had to do to rectify the Register was to satisfy the registrar that there were certain facts existing at the time of the registration showing that the entry was made without sufficient cause. That was what the French company had to do and succeeded in doing, counsel suggested. Counsel further submitted that the registrar would not have registered the word "Livron" for Messrs. Boots had he known of the existence of the town of Livron and that the company had a factory there. Answering the judge, Mr. Burrell said he thought that even if the word "Livron" were expunged from the British Register, Messrs. Boots might apply the next day to have it replaced. They would, however, in order to succeed, have to prove that the mark was a distinctive one to identify their preparation. Gazetteers and other similar books showed that the town of Livron had been in existence for many years. Therefore the word had a geographical meaning. On December 2 Mr. Burrell, continuing his arguments, contended that even if "Livron" was a word invented by Messrs. Boots, it was not legally on the Trade Marks Register because of the fact that Livron was the name of a town. In reply, Mr. Swan pointed out that in this case the only people affected were those in the English market.

On December 4 Mr. Swan, concluding his argument on behalf of Messrs. Boots, contended that in the words of some decided cases no "ordinarily intelligent" Englishman would ever take the trade mark "Livron" as having any geographical signification (so held by the Assistant Controller), in so far that it referred to the small town of Livron in France. It was for the French company to show that "Livron" ought not to have been registered at all.

JUDGMENT

Mr. Justice Crossman remarked that this was a difficult although interesting case. It appeared that at the time of the application in March 1934 to rectify, a director of the French company stated that the use of the registered mark "Livron" by Messrs. Boots did not come to their notice until 1933. Livron was a small town in the Rhone district, where was situated one of the main factories of the French company, which fact was set out in their catalogues circulated in the British Isles and the North of Ireland. On the other hand, an official of Messrs. Boots stated that "Livron" was a word originated as a newly invented word by his firm and had no ordinary signification in this country. "Livron" was a tonic sold by Messrs. Boots since 1932 and widely advertised by them. The evidence was rather thin, said the judge. However, what he had to consider was whether the true facts as proved at the date of the registration were sufficient to justify that registration. On the question as to whether "Livron" was an invented word, under the statute it had been held that a word could not be invented when it already existed even though the person who claimed the invention was not aware of its existence at the time. As to "Livron," his lordship did not think it was an invented word in the circumstances, and he felt bound to hold that the entry on the Register was made without "sufficient cause" as required by the Act and that the Assistant Controller was right in his decision. The appeal must be dismissed.

On the application of Mr. Swan, his lordship made an order that the trade mark should not be taken off the Register for one month.

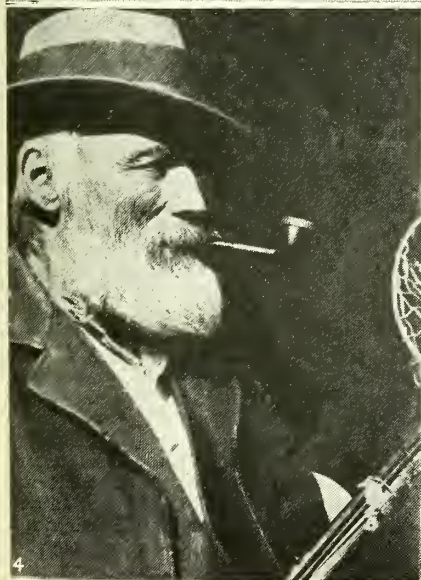


News in PICTURES

1 & 2. CLONKEEN PHARMACY.—Exterior and interior of new pharmacy recently opened by Mr. Robert L. Hanna, M.P.S.I., at Clonkeen Park, Dean's Grange, co. Dublin, I.F.S.

3. NEW GILLETTE FACTORY.—The Duke of Kent with Mr. E. H. Cooper (managing director) at an inspection of the new razor and blade factory of Gillette Industries, Ltd., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, on December 2.

4, 5 & 6. PRIZEWINNING PHOTOGRAPHS.—Winning pictures in the Photographic Exhibition arranged by the Dublin Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association (See page 667).



New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

MILFORD PRODUCTS CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, dispensing and analytical chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: Forge Mill, Milford, Derbyshire.

WEST GREEN PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. R.O.: 306 West Green Road, Tottenham, N.15.

LEWIS & HAYNES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: 38 Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth.

HERRING GILES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £14,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in isinglass, sugar, glucose, caramel, invert brewing sugar and other sugars, and chemical products, etc. R.O.: Tower Works, Marshgate Lane, E.15.

GAS PROOFING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in appliances and substances used for rendering buildings proof against the entry of noxious gases and for the purifying and sterilisation of the air. R.O.: 83 Fore Street, E.C.2.

ROLFE DE PARIS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,050. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in powders, dyes, soaps, compounds, creams, perfume, toilette requisites, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. Solicitors: Gulliver & Burrow, 40 High Holborn, W.C.1.

B.A., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £20,000. Objects: To acquire the right and licence to sell and market the proprietary medicinal preparation known as Bell-Ans, and to carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists or druggists, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. Solicitors: Linklaters & Paines, 2 Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.4.

BLAND LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To manufacture and sell chemicals and pharmaceuticals, to propagate and sell serums, vaccines, toxins, antitoxins, etc. The directors are: Ignatius J. O'Hea, Tregarthen, Garlands Road, Leatherhead (director of W. H. Colt (London), Ltd.); Herbert F. Crowther, 5 Chandos Court, The Green, Southgate, N.14 (director of Winter Thomas & Co., Ltd.). R.O.: Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

LEONAstra Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,500. Objects: To acquire all the rights and interests of the proprietors of and in a formula or secret process relating to the patent medicine known as "Leonastra," together with the registered trade mark "Leonastra" No. 547,125, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, medicines, chemicals, etc. Chas. R. W. Menzies, Dean House, Adlington Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire, director.

GOSPO, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £24,000. Objects: To acquire the goodwill of the business carried on by Gospo, Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of soaps, powders, and cleansing materials, etc. The directors are: Sidney Allen (chairman), 11 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1 (director of J. C. Im Thurn & Sons, Ltd.); James F. C. Dugdale, 46 Lowndes Square, S.W.1; Herbert W. Whitmee, St. Helens, Gloucester Road, New Barnet. R.O.: 62 London Wall, E.C.2.

ELIZABETH ARDEN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Arden Foundation, Ltd., to carry on the business of beauty specialists and experts, and in particular the "Elizabeth Arden" skin and complexion treatment, to manufacture and deal in the "Elizabeth Arden" toilet preparations, etc. The directors are: Florence Nightingale Lewis (permanent), address not stated; Edward M. Haslam, address not stated; Gertrude Handscomb, 54 Westbury Road, N.12; William T. Carlson, 2 The Vale, Golders Green, N.W.11. R.O.: 5 Cork Street, W.1.

COMPANIES DISSOLVED.—Notice has been given in "The London Gazette" that the names of the under-mentioned companies have been struck off the register and the companies dissolved:—Clares Pharmacy, Ltd.; Ham Frith Chemical Co., Ltd.; Pensby Pharmacy, Ltd.

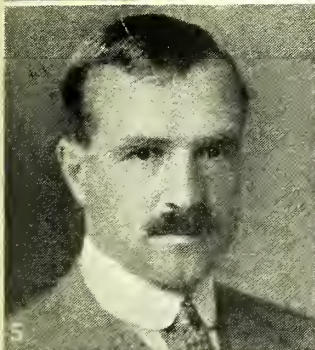
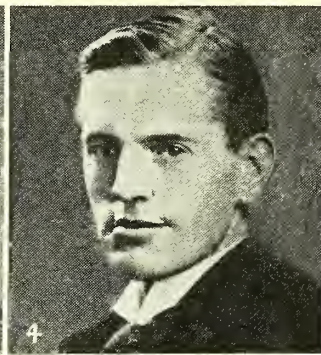
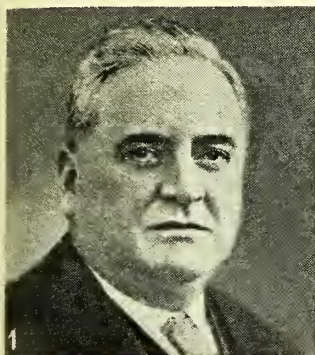
COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY (BRITISH AND FOREIGN), LTD.—Gross trading profits for the year to September 30 amounted to £4,378 (against £2,849 for the previous year). After providing for administration expenses, interest charges and depreciation the net profit works out to £755 (against £42).

ILFORD, LTD.—Net profits for the year ended October 31, after allowing for devaluation of foreign currencies, etc., amounted to £108,630, against £107,419 for 1934-35. The directors have written £25,000 off investment in subsidiaries (reducing that item to £475,856), and propose to maintain the dividend on the ordinary shares at 7 per cent. After allowing for this payment and for the preference dividends, the balance forward is increased from £16,926 to £21,462. General investments, debtors, stocks and cash total £677,184, against current liabilities, including dividend requirements but excluding amounts owing to subsidiary companies of £198,604.

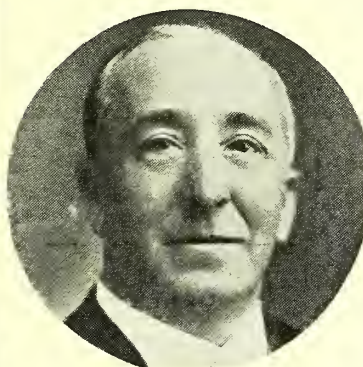
THE "Sydney Morning Herald," New South Wales, of November 24, 1936, contains the following statement: "Negotiations are in progress for an amalgamation between Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., and Washington H. Soul, Pattinson & Co., Ltd. Representatives of the English company have been conferring with the directors of the Sydney company for more than a week, but it is understood that the terms of any amalgamation which may be arranged have not yet been settled. The question of chain store pharmacies is to be referred to the Industrial Commission, and there will probably be no announcement of an agreement between the companies until after the Commission has completed any inquiries it might make. Washington H. Soul, Pattinson & Co., Ltd., has a paid-up capital of £315,000. It is also a manufacturing and retail company, and conducts a large number of chemist shops in Sydney and suburbs."

IDRIS, LTD.—The directors' report and accounts for the year ended October 31, 1936, shows that after charging depreciation, but before charging debenture interest, the profit as shown by the profit and loss account amounts to £16,301 8s. 11d., from which has to be deducted debenture interest £1,953 6s. 8d., leaving a balance of £14,348 2s. 3d., to which is added balance brought forward £11,852 19s. 3d., making a total of £26,201 1s. 6d. The directors recommend the following allocations:—Dividends on A preference shares 6 per cent., £6,600; on B preference shares 7 per cent., £700; on A ordinary shares 10 per cent., £5,000; on B ordinary shares 10 per cent., £1,800; on Founders' shares 5 per cent., £900; leaving a balance to carry forward of £11,201 1s. 6d. Mr. E. K. Bishop and Mr. W. T. W. Idris, two directors who retire from office, offer themselves for re-election.

TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD.—The eighth ordinary general meeting was held at the Hotel Victoria, London, W.C. Mr. Philip E. Hill (the chairman) said: Ladies and gentlemen, the trading profit of the year at £327,339 is some £49,000 larger than that of the previous year. We are recommending a final dividend of 22½ per cent.—making 30 per cent. for the year—an increase of 7½ per cent. over that paid last year. As to our business generally, I am pleased to state that the expansion to which I referred last year has continued. During the period under review we served 48,649,807 customers at 878 shops. An extensive programme of reconstruction and reconditioning of the company's branches has been and is still being pursued. During the next few years we are anticipating considerable increase in the number of our branches. With the growth of the company's business throughout the country, we have considered it advantageous to move our administrative headquarters from Portsmouth to London. The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Louis Nicholas (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff.



Who's Who on the Select Committee ON MEDICINE STAMP DUTIES



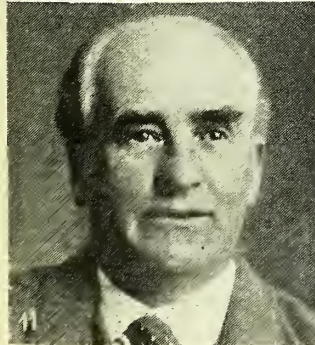
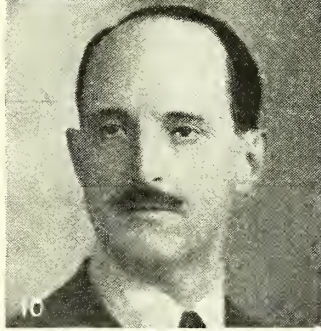
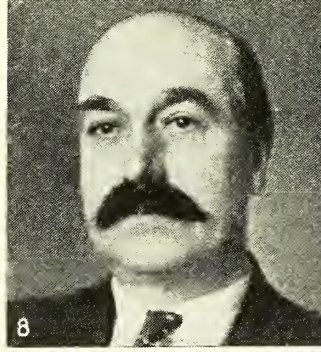
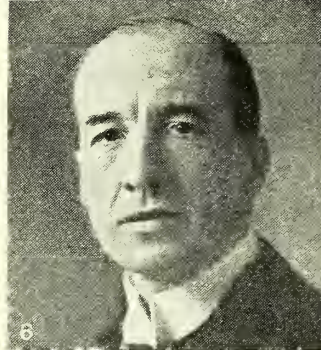
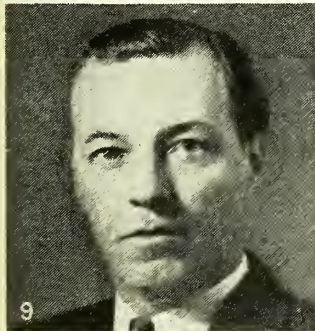
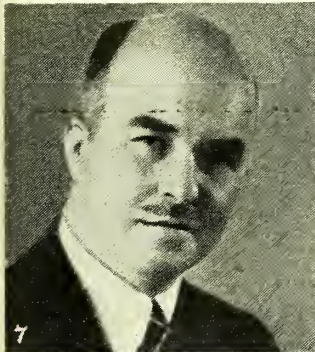
SIR JOHN GANZONI, M.A., F.R.G.S. (chairman). — Conservative member for Ipswich. Called to the Bar in 1906, when he joined the South-Eastern Circuit; also practised in the Admiralty and Central Criminal Courts; served with the Army during the War; an original member of the Royal Aero Club. Created a baronet 1929.

SIR JOHN HASLAM, J.P. (1). — Conservative member for Bolton.

Chairman of directors, Edward Taylor & Sons (Bolton), Ltd., contractors; grocer until his retirement in 1923; president, Bolton Grocers' Association, 1907 to 1911. Chairman, organisation committee, National Federation of Grocers' Associations, 1911 to 1923. Member, National Church Assembly, since 1919.

MR. EDWARD H. KEELING, M.C., M.A. (2). — Conservative member for Twickenham. Headmaster, Bradford Grammar School; took second-class honours in jurisprudence, University College, Oxford; retired from the War with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; for some time general manager of the Turkish Petroleum Co.; honorary secretary-general to the International Exhibition of Persian Art, 1930; member of the Westminster City Council. Author of "An Escape from Turkey-in-Asia," "In Russia Under the Bolsheviks," "Adventures in Turkey and Russia."

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH, C.B., R.N., D.L. (3). — Conservative member for Lewes (returned at by-election in



June 1936). Assistant to Chief of War Staff, 1912 to 1913; naval assistant to the First Sea Lord, 1914; commanded several ships during the War; retired 1925. A director of Henry Simon, Ltd. (engineers).

MR. G. BENSON (4).—Labour member for Chesterfield. Estate agent and valuer. Author of "A History of Socialism."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR ARNOLD WILSON, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., J.P. (5).—Conservative member for Hitchin. Entered the army in 1903 and saw Indian service between 1904 and 1909; British Consul at Mohammerah, 1909 to 1911; deputy British Commissioner, Turko-British Frontier Commission, 1913 and 1914; general manager in Mesopotamia, Persia and the Persian Gulf of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., 1922; managing director, D'Arcy Exploration Co., Ltd., 1926; late chairman, Industrial Health Research Board; chairman, International Exhibition of Persian Art, 1930; member of the Institute of Petroleum Technologists; member of the Asiatic, Statistical, Geographical, Central Asia and Royal Colonial Societies; member of council, Girls' Public Day Schools Trust, Ltd. Author of "The Persian Gulf," "Walks and Talks."

SIR REGINALD BLAIR, J.P. (6).—Conservative member for Hendon. A member of the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Scotland; Home Secretary's nominee on the Racecourse Control Betting Board.

MR. A. BEVERLEY BAXTER (7).—Conservative member for Wood Green. Born in Toronto and educated in Canada; with Nordheimer Piano Co., Toronto, 1905-14; with Canadian Army during the War; joined the London "Daily Express" in 1924 and became managing editor in 1924; was later director of Public Relations for the Gaumont-British Film Corporation, Ltd. Author of "The Parts Men Play," "The Blower of Bubbles."

MR. G. LATHAN, J.P. (8).—Labour member for Sheffield. Chief Assistant secretary, Railway Clerks' Association, since

1912 (president, 1908 to 1912); president, Norwich Co-operative Society, 1906 to 1912; member of the National Wages Board for Railways since 1921; president of the National Federation of Professional Workers; member of the Advisory Committee, International Labour Office, Geneva; chairman, National Executive of the Labour Party, 1931 to 1932. Writes on railway and political questions.

MR. R. A. CARY (9).—Conservative member for Eccles. Educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and served in the army during the War.

CAPTAIN A. H. M. RAMSAY (10).—Conservative member for Peebles. Vice-chairman, Cavendish Land Co.; army officer before and during the War; member of the British War Commission, Paris, 1918. Author of "A Short Life of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dawolsy."

MR. G. D. S. HARDIE (11).—Labour member for Glasgow. A member of the Glasgow School Board and brother of the late Keir Hardie.

MR. LEWIS JONES (12).—National Liberal member for Swansea. One-time schoolmaster at Reading; at the Ministry of Munitions, 1914; governor, University College of Swansea and University of Wales; member, South Wales and Monmouth District Investigation Committee under the Coal Mines Act, 1930; representative of Wales on the National Health Insurance Joint Committee; secretary, South Wales Siemens Steel Association since 1917.

MR. R. T. D. ACLAND (13).—Liberal member for Barnstaple. Son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Dyke Acland.

MR. G. H. HALL, J.P. (14).—Labour member for Aberdare. Collier until 1911; checkweigher and also local agent for the South Wales Miners' Federation, 1911 to 1922; Civil Lord of Admiralty, 1925 to 1931; member and past-chairman, Mountain Ash Council and Education Committee; Governor, Cardiff University.

N.H.I. Additional Benefits

BRIEF reference was made in the *C. & D.*, December 5, p. 633, to the draft rules regarding the National Health Insurance Additional Benefit Amendment Regulations, 1936. Among the matters which concern chemist-opticians are the following:—

In connexion with ophthalmic benefit, "ophthalmic treatment" means treatment of the eyes by a medical practitioner having special experience of ophthalmic work other than an ophthalmic examination or treatment incidental thereto or treatment provided as part of medical benefit; "ophthalmic examination" means an examination of the eyes by such a practitioner as aforesaid and includes any advice or service in connexion with such examination and the issue of any necessary prescription.

The National Health Insurance Joint Committee may, for the purposes of the administration of ophthalmic benefit or any part thereof, approve a committee (hereinafter called "the approved committee") which includes representatives of societies and opticians.

Subject to provisions, the society shall pay the whole cost of an ophthalmic examination where such examination is made for the purpose of the benefit at the request or by the authority of the society. The society shall adopt a comprehensive scale of charges drawn up by the approved committee for the provision of optical appliances of a defined standard, and the society shall not make any payment towards the cost of the provision of an optical appliance if the cost exceeds that laid down in the comprehensive scale. Subject as aforesaid the society shall pay the cost of the provision of any optical appliance to the extent of the cost of the provision of the necessary appliance or 15s., whichever is the less, and may pay such part, if any, of the excess of the cost over that amount as the committee of management of the society consider reasonable.

A member shall be entitled to obtain an optical appliance from any optician who is recognised by the approved committee for the purpose of the provision of optical appliances under these regulations, and shall not be entitled to obtain an appliance from any other optician unless the consent of the society has previously been obtained: Provided that where a member has submitted himself to the examination of a medical practitioner under the scheme of a body or organisation which

provides both ophthalmic examination and optical appliances, he may be required by the committee of management of the society to obtain the appliance prescribed by such practitioner from an optician associated with that body or organisation.

Where a prescription for the appliance has been furnished as part of an ophthalmic examination the appliance shall be obtained according to that prescription.

Where a society has made general arrangements whereby all members are required, as part of an ophthalmic benefit, to submit to an ophthalmic examination, or in any other case where the committee, having regard to the terms of a medical certificate, so determine, the committee may require, as a condition of payment of the whole or part of the cost of the provision of an optical appliance, that the member shall submit himself to an ophthalmic examination.

Upon receiving an application for ophthalmic benefit from a member, the society shall issue a letter informing him of the arrangements made by the society for the provision of the benefit and of his right to obtain the benefit otherwise than under those arrangements and in particular of his right to an ophthalmic examination where the arrangements made by the society do not ordinarily include such examination, and upon receiving a notification from the member that he wishes to obtain the benefit otherwise than under the arrangements made by the society, the society shall inform him of the procedure to be followed and of the payment which will be made by the society in respect of the benefit to be so provided. The letter to be issued by the society shall also set out the procedure to be followed by any medical practitioner who undertakes the ophthalmic examination or treatment and by any optician who is concerned in the provision of the optical appliance, and a statement of the conditions subject to which a payment will be made by the society in respect of the benefit.

A society shall not make any payment in respect of the provision of an optical appliance unless there is furnished to the society a description of the lenses and frames supplied to the member and a detailed note of the amount claimed in respect of the provision of the appliance, whether from the society or the member: and where any sum is payable by the member, the society shall, on receiving such notification and on being satisfied of the correctness of the amount payable by the member, inform the member in writing of the amount payable by him.

Phenomena of Splashes

THE second London evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in the lecture theatre at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, on December 8. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. T. Marns, who introduced Mr. Allan Ferguson, M.A., D.Sc., Assistant Professor of Physics, Queen Mary College, University of London, mentioning that Dr. Ferguson had passed the Pharmaceutical Society's old preliminary examination and had served his apprenticeship as a chemist and druggist. The president then invited Dr. Ferguson to give his address on

Splashes and what they Teach

[ABSTRACT]

The subject is closely associated with the comprehensive topic of cohesion, a topic which attempts an answer to the problem, how we are here, in our present habits, and not as a chance medley of unattracting atoms. To attempt to answer such a query takes one far towards the fundamentals of atomic structure and behaviour, but the problem, as envisaged in the light of to-day's theories, still bears a strong resemblance to the problem as it was posed, and answered, by van der Waals. How comes it that, if material particles attract each other, the whole structure of the universe does not collapse under these attractions? One can formulate an answer to the question by taking into account the thermal motions of the particles. Cohesion and temperature are the protagonists who play out the drama. The main change of view during the last generation depends on the change which has taken place in our concept of the ultimate material particle and the structure of the atom. The billiard ball atom of the nineteenth century physicist served its purpose well, and subserves a useful function to-day. It cannot be hoped to locate the electrons precisely, and the definite orbit of the electron of the nuclear atom is now replaced by a probability pattern, the density of the pattern at any point measuring the probability of finding an electron there. Fortunately the uncertainty which has been introduced into modern concepts has not seriously altered views concerning the order of atomic magnitudes, inasmuch as the probability of finding an electron in any particular pattern becomes infinitesimal outside regions of the magnitude of about one hundred millionth of a centimetre. Were it possible to curb the liveliness of the hydrogen atoms and lay them in order on a sixpence, it would take some eight hundred million years of unceasing work to cover the coin, if we laid our atomic bricks at the rate of one a second.

SURFACE TENSION

Picture a liquid as a congeries of such particles in lively thermal motion, attracting and being attracted according to a law which need not be specified more closely than by saying that the attraction of any one molecule on its neighbours falls off very rapidly as the distance increases. If, then, round any one molecule, well in the interior of the liquid, is drawn a small sphere whose radius may be termed the range of molecular attraction, the central molecule will experience no resultant force due to the attractions upon it of its neighbours within this sphere. It is otherwise if the central molecule is at a distance from the surface of the liquid which is less than the radius of this sphere. Part of the sphere is now outside the liquid, the molecules therein are missing, and do not contribute their share to the force on the molecule at the centre of the sphere, which molecule therefore experiences a force urging it into the liquid. To transport a molecule from the interior of the liquid into the liquid surface against such a force requires, therefore, the expenditure of work; and inasmuch as the conveyance of molecules into the surface means an extension of the surface, to extend a liquid surface necessitates the expenditure of work. It is legitimate to assume that the surface of a liquid behaves as if it were in a state of tension, and the tension in the surface across a line of unit length drawn in the surface is called the surface tension of the liquid. Its existence may be demonstrated by forming a soap film on a circle of copper across which a loose thread of cotton has been tied. Destroy the film on one side of the thread, and the thread is pulled by the tension of the film on the other side into a

very perfect arc of a circle. This tension differs for different substances.

DETACHMENT OF A DROP

The second part of the address concerned a commonplace phenomenon—that of the detachment of a drop of liquid from a vertical tube, and was illustrated by lantern slides and ciné films. Study the process at any slowly dripping tap, and it will be seen that, although the initial stages may easily be examined, the final stages of detachment occur with a rapidity which makes it impossible for the eye to follow them. How may the process be slowed down? Aniline and water are almost immiscible, and the density of aniline is but slightly greater than that of water. If, therefore, an aniline drop is formed at the end of a vertical tube dipping into water, one may project the image of the drop on to a screen, and study the circumstances of its detachment with much greater ease. Pitch is a queer substance; to forces of short duration it behaves as a solid; leave it to itself, and it will flow like a liquid. Even in 1886 it was possible to take an instantaneous photograph of the detachment of a drop of ink from a funnel. To-day the progress of high-speed cinematography has made it possible to follow the details of the process with the camera. A high-speed camera makes it possible to take photographs at a normal rate of a thousand per second and, by overvolting the motor, to increase this rate to nearly two thousand per second. Obviously at these speeds the intermittent jerking of the film through the camera is impossible, and the film hurtles past the lens at a uniform speed of close on thirty miles an hour when the motor is overvolted.

ALTERING THE TIME SCALE

Suppose an attempt is made to enter a world whose time scale is such that the manner in which a drop detaches itself from a tap can be studied—this can be done by running a film taken by the high-speed camera through the projector at a rate of fifteen or twenty pictures a second. Having altered the time scale in the ratio of about a hundred to one, the effect was shown by films of a stop-watch photographed at a rate of sixteen pictures a second and then photographed by means of the high-speed camera. The two films were run through the projector at the standard rate of sixteen a second, and it was seen that in the high-speed film it takes much more than a minute for the hand of the stop-watch to cover the distance which is marked as one second. Following in this way the circumstances of the detachment of a drop, it was possible to see all the stages—the lenticular form, the waist formation, the drawing-out of a long neck and the final detachment of the drop and its accompanying satellite—with the greatest ease. But the most interesting application of cinematography of this type which the author has so far made is the study of the beautiful phenomena described some thirty or forty years ago by Professor A. M. Worthington, who photographed the splash of a drop of liquid into liquid, of a solid sphere into a liquid, and of a liquid drop falling on to a solid plate. That something odd happens when, e.g., a drop of water falls on a smoked glass plate was well depicted on these slides, the radial striations on which show that the drop has been throwing out arms in what, at first sight, seems a very queer fashion. Worthington investigated the phenomenon by taking an instantaneous photograph of, say, a drop of water falling into milk at a certain stage of its fall, and then, by an ingenious timing device, ensured that a second drop, released under conditions identical with those of the first drop, should be illuminated instantaneously at a stage of its fall one five-hundredth of a second later than the stage at which its predecessor was illuminated. The splash of a drop of mercury on a glass plate is a little more difficult to follow—it is over in about a twentieth of a second, and even the high-speed camera is not quick enough to enable one to grasp the complete detail.

Mr. C. E. Sage proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. Harold Deane, chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

THE first of the contracts in respect of the Team Valley Estate, Gateshead, has been allotted.

Statutory Committee's Decisions

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society met on December 2 under the chairmanship of Sir Ernley Blackwell. The other members of the Committee, Messrs. T. Guthrie, A. R. Melhuish, E. T. Neathercoat, E. S. Peck and A. Sugden, were also present.

NAME TO BE REMOVED

Mr. Hugh N. Linstead (secretary and registrar of the Society) said that the complaint against the affected person in the first case was that he was convicted at the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire at Glasgow and sentenced to sixty days' hard labour, he having pleaded "Guilty" to an act of gross indecency. The respondent, who was not present, was Robert Alan Barry, aged fifty-four, of 117 Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow, carrying on business as a chemist and druggist at 70 King Street, Kilmarnock.

After it had been proved that the notice had been served, Mr. A. C. Castle, on behalf of the Society, said it was unnecessary to refer to the offence of which he was convicted. In accordance with Rule 4, notice had been served upon him, asking whether he was prepared to admit the charge and subsequent conviction and this notice had been returned, signed by Barry, with a covering letter in which he admitted the conviction. In subsequent letters, he had requested that certain information should be brought to the notice of the Committee, particularly his previous career. He asked that publicity should not be given to the inquiry, as he had paid the penalty by his imprisonment, and so far as his career in Scotland was concerned it had been in no way prejudiced. He hoped that the Committee would take a lenient view, particularly on account of his previous good character, and also by reason of the fact that it was the only occasion on which an act of this kind had occurred. Barry had also forwarded three testimonials of a senior magistrate, a magistrate and a member of a firm of accountants and stock-brokers, who all give him the highest character, one of them having known him for thirty years.

The Committee retired, and were absent over half an hour. On their return, the chairman announced that the Committee had found the conviction proved, and had decided that the registrar be directed to remove the respondent's name from the Register.

NAME TO BE RETAINED

In the second case, the affected person was alleged to have been under the influence of drink or drugs while in control of a pharmacy. Mr. Castle said that on September 10 last Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, the former resident secretary in Scotland of the Society, and Mr. Peter Duff, a Glasgow member of the Society, visited the premises of the affected person as the result of certain information they had received. The man in question was registered as a chemist and druggist on October 3, 1905, and according to the information in the Society's possession he had carried on business at one address in Scotland for a number of years. When the two witnesses arrived they found the affected person apparently in charge of the premises, and in a state of intoxication. In a letter of explanation, the respondent pointed out that when the police had previously visited his shop they did so at his telephone invitation. His wife arrived at the shop at about 10.30 p.m. and told him that if he did not get out she would fetch the police. He told her he would fetch the police himself, and did so.

Mr. John Rutherford Hill, O.B.E., said that he went to the shop at 11.30 a.m. on September 10, and he saw a lady assistant, but the person affected was at the back of the shop and came forward. He was in a highly nervous condition and obviously suffering from alcoholic intoxication and not fit to be in charge of a pharmacy. The witness had a conversation with him, and came to the conclusion from the smell of his breath that it was not ordinary whisky that he had been drinking. He then admitted that he had been drinking aromatic spirit of ammonia, spirit of chloroform and infusion of gentian. He said he had never got over the death of his only daughter, and had lapsed into drink, besides which he had had serious differences with his wife. He saw the affected

person the following day, and he was quite sober and sensible. He promised faithfully to put himself right and get a qualified chemist in to take charge of the shop while he went for a holiday. He said he had also taken alcohol. Similar evidence was given by Mr. Peter Duff, Glasgow, who in answer to the affected person said he had known him for thirty years, during which time no complaint of any description had been made against him. He also knew that the affected person suffered from insomnia.

Addressing the Committee, the affected person said he was fifty-six years of age. He purchased the business thirteen years ago. He could not have been a reprobate all those years and still carried on the business. The business was in the market for sale, although he had had no applications for it so far, and his wife had pleaded that he should go back to her, and he had done so, and that trouble was finished. He had not seen a doctor or taken any medicine, except a little bromide at night.

After an absence of forty-five minutes, the chairman said that in this case the Committee found that the facts alleged against the person affected had been proved to their satisfaction, but did not find that the name of that person should be removed from the Register. The Committee expressed a hope that a similar incident would not recur.

Items in Parliament

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

The Minister of Health was asked whether he could state the additional cost of medical benefits under the National Health Insurance Acts if these benefits were extended to include pathological diagnosis, operations, and electrical, ophthalmic, hydropathic, radiant heat, massage and convalescent hospital treatment; and whether he would take steps for this cost to be defrayed by any of the approved societies?

Sir Kingsley Wood: The cost . . . would depend on the scope and conditions of the services, and I regret that I am unable to give any estimate. Some of these services are already included within the scope of the additional benefits which approved societies having a disposable surplus may provide for their members, and societies are in fact devoting large sums annually towards the cost of such services.

FACTORIES OF FOREIGN FIRMS

The President of the Board of Trade was asked how many licences had been granted to foreign firms during the last five years for the establishment of factories and workshops in this country?

Mr. Runciman: During the four years 1932 to 1935, 219 factories, each employing twenty-five or more workpeople, were reported as established in this country by or with the assistance of foreign concerns. Corresponding particulars for the year 1931, or in respect of factories employing fewer than twenty-five workpeople, are not available. The establishment of factories is not subject to licence.

THE BURDEN OF SANCTIONS

The President of the Board of Trade was asked whether he was aware that many British importers from Italy had been deprived of their livelihood not only during the period of sanctions, which ended on July 18, but, owing to the delay in reaching a trade agreement with Italy, until the present day; and whether his Majesty's Government had considered some form of compensation for these and other British importers from Italy who had been compelled to bear the burden of sanctions?

Mr. Runciman: I regret that I can add nothing to the answer on this subject which I gave . . . on a previous occasion. . . . After careful consideration his Majesty's Government decided that compensation cannot be granted for losses attributable to the sanctions imposed against Italy.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

THE second exercise in the current analytical tournament will consist of a mixture of not more than three salts. General particulars relating to this exercise are exactly on the lines of the opening exercise of the tournament series as detailed in our issue of November 7 (p. 528). Intending participants are referred to the announcement there printed.

Applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, December 15, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Monday, December 28.

Report on November Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on November 10 contained two parts by weight of sodium ammonium hydrogen phosphate (microcosmic salt), two parts of ammonium chloride, and one part of ammonium oxalate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Na	...	...	...	...	4.4
NH ₄	...	...	...	...	22.1
PO ₄	...	...	...	...	18.1
Cl	...	...	...	...	26.5
C ₂ O ₄	...	...	...	...	12.4
H, H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	16.5

100.0

Samples of the powder were distributed to twenty-two students, and sixteen reports of analyses were sent in for examination. Ammonium and chloride were returned as constituents in every case, but one student overlooked the sodium. The radical of phosphoric acid was missed by three students and that of oxalic acid by no fewer than thirteen, while in six reports the abundant evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube was not mentioned.

In several respects this exercise was quite a simple one. Thus, the preparation of a solution was free from all difficulty since the powder dissolved rapidly and completely in water. Again, the absence of metallic radicals of all the analytical groups except that of the alkali metals made the systematic testing for these radicals an extremely simple matter. In dealing with the alkali group, potassium was incorrectly reported present in one or two instances.

The oxalate was only detected by three students. In connexion with the large proportion of failures in its detection, it must be stated that most of them were due to the omission to apply (or, if applied, correctly to interpret) any tests that could have indicated its presence. Here we lay stress on the point that oxalate could scarcely have been missed if the indications of two important preliminary tests had been observed and followed up. On heating the powder on a porcelain fragment or crucible lid, fusion, evolution of ammonia, water vapour, and ammonium chloride first took place, after which a distinct darkening of the now solid residue occurred. This darkening was, of course, not quite characteristic of oxalate, but it was at least a pointer, since most oxalates darken appreciably during their decomposition by heat. Further, it was only in isolated instances that the general test for reducing agents was applied, by warming the powder with dilute sulphuric acid and adding dilute permanganate solution. The colour of the latter was quickly discharged, and this should have served as an additional suggestion that oxalate was one of the possible constituents for which further tests should be applied.

A little general reflection on the evidence accumulated in the course of a qualitative analysis should often enable students to avoid arriving at conclusions at variance with that evidence. In the present instance a powder which dissolved completely in water yielded a faintly alkaline solution that was found to contain ammonium salts and the radical of phosphoric acid. Had any appreciable proportion of calcium or magnesium been present, complete solubility in water would not have been

observed, since phosphates insoluble in water would have remained in suspension. Nevertheless calcium and magnesium, as well as iron, were reported as constituents.

PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to E. W. STEER, 29 Bradford Terrace, Birches Head, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

The Second Prize has been awarded to L. S. CRABTREE, 14 Church Street, Castleton, Rochdale.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

1. Correspondents who have not passed in Chemistry:—			
E. W. Steer (1st Prize)...	95	Facta non Verba...	69
L. S. Crabtree (2nd Prize)	94	Plumbago	68
Plaisanterie	76	373	52
Argent Fulminate	75	D. Illingworth	46
Five	71	Losopher	40
Jeabas	69		

2. Correspondents who have passed in Chemistry:—			
Poppy	92	Raleigh	76
May	81	Etan e epi tan	74
Chymist	78		

TO CORRESPONDENTS

L. S. CRABTREE.—In this analysis the precipitation and removal of the phosphoric acid radical in the form of basic ferric acetate was wholly unnecessary. Make a point of ascertaining the circumstances under which the removal of this radical is requisite.

PLAISANTERIE.—Some reflection on the general composition and solubility relations of the powder might have led you to regard the presence of magnesium as unlikely. See the general remarks.

FIVE.—The gas that you supposed to be sulphur dioxide was really hydrochloric acid, driven out when the dilute solution was warmed. Examine the volatilisation effect of heating the dilute acid by itself. The precipitate produced on adding barium chloride to the aqueous solution of the powder consisted of barium phosphate and oxalate.

JEABAS.—Chlorine was not evolved when the powder was heated with concentrated sulphuric acid. The reaction for calcium that you report must have been due to impurity introduced in the course of your analysis—perhaps in tap water.

FACTA NON VERBA.—The powder dissolved completely in distilled water. Some matter insoluble in water may have been produced by interaction with impurities in the water itself. (See the reply to L. S. Crabtree above.)

PLUMBAGO.—You appear to be under a misapprehension regarding the solubility of orthophosphates in water. Microcosmic salt, the two common sodium phosphates, and many others, all freely soluble in water, are orthophosphates.

373.—It seems probable that the white crystalline precipitate that you report as having been produced when you added sodium phosphate to the aqueous solution of the powder, after adding ammonium chloride and ammonia, consisted of triammonium orthophosphate, and that its precipitation was due to undiluted ammonia solution having been employed.

D. ILLINGWORTH.—Sulphur dioxide was not the gas evolved when the powder was treated with concentrated sulphuric acid. Practise comparing with each other hydrochloric acid, sulphur dioxide, and acetic acid as gas or vapour until you can distinguish each with certainty.

CHYMIST.—The reagent employed in testing for potassium is sodium cobaltinitrite—not cobaltinitrate.

Trade Notes

BOTTLE BOXES.—Henry Hadfield, Ltd., South Accommodation Road, Hunslet, Leeds, 10, offer bottle-boxes of all kinds as well as packing cases, crates, drainers, etc. An announcement appears in our advertisement pages.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.—Navy Blue Blade Co., 14 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4, direct attention to the navy blue blade which is produced by a new process. Details are given elsewhere in this issue.

REXALL PREPARATIONS.—The United Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, announce that the two recent Rexall preparations, Bisma-Rex and Rexall kidney and bladder pills, have been successfully introduced. Inquiries from districts not covered by Rexall agencies are invited.

WITH reference to the note on Penetrol brand inhalant in last week's issue of the *C. & D.*, p. 644, the new Penetrol drops are not intended to replace the original inhalant which is used by sprinkling a few drops on to a handkerchief, the vapour to be inhaled. This product is still available.

FOR HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTS.—Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd., National Buildings, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, 3, have issued two informative brochures dealing with plant protection and insect control. In regard to the first subject, information is given in regard to the use of Neosyl sulphur dust for fruit growers and glass-house horticulture. The use of naphthalene as an insect repellent is fully recognised and Neosyl naphthalene dust is made available in an exceptionally fine powder. Copies of these brochures may be obtained on application.

CROOKES' NEW PRODUCTS.—Crookes Laboratories, Park Royal, London, N.W.10, recently introduced two preparations which were on view at the London Medical Exhibition—Culsulanyde and halibut oil ointment. The former is intended for streptococcal infection of the blood and is issued as a suspension, as powders or as capsules. The ointment is standardised to contain 500 international units of vitamin A per gram. It is described as a "general purposes" ointment and has a very wide field of utility. It is packed in 1-oz. tins. Further details are given in brochures issued by Messrs. Crookes.

A BOB MARTIN PRODUCT.—We have received from Bob Martin, Ltd., Southport, Lancs, a specimen of the new poster which they have just prepared for display in the underground carriages of the London Passenger Transport Board. This poster will appear for a period of six months. It is attractively produced in colour, and it is of interest to note that it is a product of Messrs. Martin's own studio. The poster is issued to propagate the sales of Bob Martin's condition powders for dogs. We have also received a copy of a new quarterly journal for breeders described as "Pedigree." Although this journal is introduced primarily to further the sales of Bob Martin's preparations, the intention is to widen the scope of the magazine and throw open its pages to readers for the purpose of discussion on controversial subjects. A copy of this journal may be obtained on application.

NUROSAN PRODUCTS.—Nurosan Products, 114/116 Heath Road, Twickenham, Middlesex, have introduced two preparations: Nurosan nerve tonic, which is illustrated, and Estosan stomach mixture. A special introductory offer is available and chemists are invited to write for details.



OSMO-KAOLIN.—Thomas Morson & Son, Ltd., Summerfield Chemical Works, Ponders End, Middlesex, have sent us a copy of a brochure entitled "Preliminary Notes on a Remarkable Discovery of the Grease-Resistant Properties of Osmo-Kaolin." This brochure is of interest to manufacturers of cosmetic products, and copies may be obtained on application. An interesting feature of the brochure is the reproduction of original test-plate showing

the comparative grease-resistant properties of Osmo-Kaolin compared with other chemicals.

VAREEN MANICURE.—Illustrated on this page is an attractive manicure set issued by Vareen, Ltd., 86 Portobello Road, London, W.11. The set is contained in a compact case, the bottles being securely held in position in cork-lined cavities in the centre of the case. In addition to cuticle remover, nail polish and nail polish remover, there is included cuticle cream with polisher, emery boards, nail white pencil, and rubber hoof orange stick. This set, useful at all times of the year, suggests itself as an appropriate presentation set at Christmas.



BRITISH PHENACETIN.—Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., Victoria Station House, London, S.W.1, direct attention to the fact that they are the British makers of phenacetin. Elsewhere in this issue an illustration of the photomicrograph of phenacetin is given and details in regard to melting point and ash are also outlined.

BURGOYNES FOR TABLETS.—Burgoyne Burbidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, London, E.6, direct attention to their tablet products. Counter display boxes with name and address imprinted are available. Chemists are invited to make suggestions for the labelling and cartoning of tablets which can be supplied at advantageous rates.

HONICOSE PRODUCTS (SALES), LTD., Chapel Street, Bury, Lancs, have produced a showcard describing the value of Honicose glucose products which are offered to provide immediate energy without digestive effort for children, invalids and athletes. Other propagatory matter is available, and specimens together with price list may be obtained on application.

VITAMIN B.—Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, Ltd., 51 Bowes Road, London, N.13, have sent us a pamphlet which they have just issued on their vitamin B₁ product described as Benerva. This product is the vitamin B₁ preparation referred to in a paper entitled "The Parenteral Administration of Vitamin B₁ in Polyneuritis and Other Conditions." Copies may be had on application.

Business Changes

MR. G. H. C. ROWLAND, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at Wargrave, Berks.

BOOTS, LTD., have purchased the business of Mr. A. W. Wood, chemist and druggist, 43 Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells.

MR. W. C. G. HAMILTON, Ph.C., has taken over the pharmacy carried on by Mr. J. D. Fullerton, Ph.C., at 907 Crumlin Road, Belfast.

MR. F. C. PAGE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. Arthur D. Hearnshaw, chemist and druggist, 49 Welford Road, Leicester.

MR. R. M. GRAHAM DOBSON, chemist and druggist, is removing from No. 566 to more commodious premises at 579 Rochdale Road, Manchester.

MR. WILLIAM MILNE, chemist and druggist, is now sole proprietor of the Dispensary, Lesmahagow, which he has conducted in partnership for the past ten years.

MR. J. A. BRAY, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. John Ravenshaw, chemist and druggist, 76 High Street, Totnes, as from December 2.

Marriages

BRAYBROOKS—BUSH.—At St. Mary's Church, Cowbit, Spalding, on November 28, Noel Kennewell Braybrooks, M.P.S., to May Bush.

THOMSON—ERSKINE.—At Stenhouse Parish Church, Larbert, on November 21, K. J. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B., to Jean W. J. Erskine, M.P.S.

Deaths

BING.—At the Old Rectory, St. George's Street, Canterbury, on November 21, Mr. Charles Bing, Ph.C., aged seventy-five. Mr. Bing succeeded his father in business, and retired six years ago. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

CUFF.—At 453 Caledonian Road, London, N.7, on December 6, Mr. Joshua Harcombe Cuff, chemist and druggist (Harcombe Cuff, Ltd., chemists), aged seventy. Mr. Cuff was elected secretary of the Society of Chemist-Opticians at its formation in 1904. He became a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1908, winning a seat at the first time of asking, and remained a councillor till 1920.

DUNN.—At Victoria Infirmary Annexe, Glasgow, on November 29, Mr. William G. Dunn (James Taylor (Trongate), Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, 114 and 132 Trongate, Glasgow, C.1).

FLEMONS.—On December 3, Mr. Joseph Flemons, Ph.C., Dunstable, aged eighty-four. Mr. Flemons had a retail business in Dunstable for a long period; eventually he took his sons, Messrs. Percy W. Flemons and M. J. Flemons, into partnership, and the firm became wholesale herb merchants, also retaining the pharmacy till latterly.

JARVIS.—At Ascain, France, on November 17, Mr. John Jarvis, Ph.D., M.P.S., 12 Rue de Castiglione, Paris, aged sixty-five.

JONES.—On November 17, Mr. Joseph James Jones, chemist and druggist, 540 Holderness Road, Hull. Mr. Jones, who was the only son of Mr. Thomas Jones, chemist and druggist, 285 Hedon Road, Hull, qualified in 1929.

LENNOX.—At Mulgrave Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, on November 21, Mr. Robert Lennox, managing director of Lennox Chemicals, Ltd., Dublin.

MCBAIN.—Recently, Mr. James McBain, chemist and druggist, 15 Norton Road, Wembley, aged sixty-eight. Mr. McBain, who was prominently associated with freemasonry in Arbroath, leaves a widow and three daughters.

MATCHAM.—Recently, Mr. Edward Matcham, retired chemist and druggist, 41 Bixley Road, Ipswich, aged eighty-four. Mr. Matcham commenced business for himself in Westgate Street, Ipswich, at the age of twenty-four. The poor found in him a real friend, as he used to dispense free for those scarcely able to pay for it. He was very successful. Mr. Matcham retired twelve years ago, after the death of his wife. He was a good shot, a keen bird and dog fancier, and was well known as an expert on the ailments of dogs.

SCOTT.—In Tyrone County Hospital, Omagh, on November 23, Mr. George Alexander Caldwell Scott, L.P.S.N.I., 12 Church Street, Dungannon. Mr. Scott was a son of the late Mr. Alfred C. Scott, J.P., R.D., Portrush, and served his apprenticeship in pharmacy to Messrs. Austin, Londonderry. He qualified in 1908, and afterwards held appointments with Messrs. Lester, Cork, and Messrs. Baxter, Ballymoney. He was also for a considerable period with T. W. Reynolds, Ltd., Dungannon, and eventually set up for himself in that town.

SMITH.—At 65 Rochdale Road, Bury, Lancs, on November 28, Mr. Walter Smith, chemist and druggist (Walter Smith (Chemists), Ltd.), aged sixty-four.

WOOD.—On November 22, Mr. Henry Wood, chemist and druggist, Harnet Street, Sandwich, aged eighty-two. Mr. Wood commenced business at Walmer in 1881, and acquired the Sandwich business in 1899. Besides serving on the Walmer Local Board for some years, he took a keen interest in the Deal Wesleyan Church. Mr. Wood leaves two sons and a daughter.

Personalities

MR. H. P. WRIGLEY, M.P.S., St. Annes-on-Sea, is president-elect of the local chamber of trade.

MR. C. G. HIGGINS, M.P.S., Calne, has been elected chairman of the local chamber of commerce.

MR. F. JACKS, M.P.S., Stone, has been elected vice-chairman of the Staffordshire Insurance Committee.

MR. H. B. FIGG, M.P.S., Berkhamsted, has been elected a vice-president of the local chamber of trade.

MR. F. HARPHAM, chemist and druggist, Sleaford, has been elected vice-president of the local tradesmen's association.

MR. W. H. KEMP, M.P.S., Fenton, has been appointed chairman of the Stoke-on-Trent City Health and Hospitals Committee.

MR. S. C. GREAVES, M.P.S., Chesterfield, recently gave an address on "The History of our Poison Laws" before the local Rotary Club.

MR. F. A. CLAYTON, chemist and druggist, Whitehaven, has been appointed chairman of the health and housing committee of the Town Council.

MR. J. R. CHARLTON, A.R.P.S., "Silvermere," Crewe (of the representative staff of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

MR. G. B. KILGOUR, London manager of F. H. Faulding & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Australia, has left for a visit to renew personal contact with his directors, and expects to return to London in April.

MR. J. E. HUNTER, M.P.S., for many years manager of the Carrington Street, Nottingham, branch of Boots, Ltd., retired at the end of October after thirty-eight years' service and was presented with a lantern clock by the directors of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.

MR. W. MASKEW, Ph.C., Hertford, contributed to the "Clacton Graphic" recently an interesting account of how the Clacton coat of arms originated. Mr. Maskew was a member of the local council at the time and was partly responsible for the design.

Recent Wills

MR. HERBERT CHARLES ROBERTS, M.P.S., 11 The Valley Green, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, and formerly of 15 Estcourt Terrace, Headingley, Leeds, died on June 21 last, leaving property gross value £9,027, with net personality £7,270.

MR. JAMES HENRY HOSEASON, St. Michael's House, Hankham, Weatham, Sussex, and formerly of 28 Church Street, Hampton-on-Thames, Middlesex, pharmaceutical chemist, died on September 22 last, aged sixty-seven, leaving £12,139, with net personality £10,189.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advanced notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, December 14

Paisley and District Chemists' Association, Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Paisley, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. McKim, F.Z.S. (Scot.), on "Nature's Wonderland." Illustrated by lantern slides.

Wednesday, December 16

National Pharmaceutical Union, Devon Branch, Chamber of Commerce, Exeter, at 5 p.m. Annual meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society, Exeter and District Branch, Chamber of Commerce, Exeter, at 4 p.m. Annual meeting.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, at 8.30 p.m. Sir William Bragg, O.M., K.B.E., on "The Development of Crystal Analysis." Illustrated.

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Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-
hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

E/91. Cazo tablets (present address)	E/10. Danipine bath salts
E/91. Dr. Jamison's slimming tea	H/10. Naso hush's
	E/91. Varisella belt
	A/91. Vitodermic syringes

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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NO. 2966

Medicine-Stamp Duties Investigation

As the proceedings of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider and report on medicine-stamp duties continue, the evidence which has been presented grows in interest to chemists. In last week's issue of the *C. & D.* (p. 649) the Pharmaceutical Society's evidence was given, as were also the questions put to the secretary and his answers. Elsewhere in this issue the evidence of the National Pharmaceutical Union, in the persons of Mr. D. A. Bryan (chairman) and Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary) is reported. As a matter of interest, photographs of the *personnel* of the Select Committee, together with a brief note of their activities, are published in this week's issue for the information of the trade. It will be noted that there is no one on the Committee who is in personal contact with pharmacy. In response to inquiries as to why this should be so, we have to state that the Committee is composed of members of Parliament, and there are no chemists' representatives in Parliament to-day. One of the members of the Committee is a grocer, and he is perhaps the nearest contact which the trade has with members of this Committee which is sitting for the purpose of discussing a subject of the utmost importance to pharmacy in general. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that it is hardly possible to read the questions put to the pharmaceutical representatives without coming to the conclusion that there is a definite resentment against pharmacy in general in official circles. If this is so, it is difficult to realise except on the unwarranted ground that pharmacy is a somewhat specially favoured branch of the trading community, and as such seeks further to limit the activities of other and equally deserving retailers.

There does not seem to be in Mr. Linstead's evidence any indication as to the attitude of official pharmacy in regard to the sale of medicines except that there should be some differentiation between ethical and non-ethical preparations. Sir Arnold Wilson suggested to Mr. Linstead that his definition of ethical and non-ethical was not based on anything in the British Medical Association "Secret Remedies." Mr. Linstead's reply was that all the "secret remedies" come under the definition of non-ethical. This would seem to be a sweeping assertion to make before such a Committee as this. We understand that there is an association of manufacturers who are described as ethical advertisers inasmuch as they advertise their products only to the medical profession. Any member of the public, however, can purchase through his newsagent a copy of the leading medical journals of this country, and it is open to question as to whether or not a product can be considered in fact ethical if it is advertised exclusively in medical journals. Many of the claims made for products advertised in the medical Press would, to an uninformed reader, almost be equivalent to the claims made in the public Press for so-called non-ethical products. The line of demarcation between ethical products to be reserved for the sale of pharmacists and non-ethical to be sold by all types and conditions of patent-medicine sellers seems to be unfortunate.

At this stage it is opportune to point out that the object of the inquiry is not to safeguard the interests of any section of retailers, but to explore further ways of obtaining revenue and of closing the breach which has been caused by destamping. According to last week's evidence, one of the members of the Committee thought chemists already had privileges over other shopkeepers, citing the sale of poisons. Mr. Linstead is stated to have replied that that was a responsibility. Surely this was an opportunity for the secretary of the Society to point out that this was not only a responsibility but a liability. The sale of poisons in common use, thanks to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, is permitted to practically any type of retailer who agrees to pay a fee to the local authority. That is to say, household poisons such as lysol, spirit of salt and other acids, solution of ammonia and so forth can all be sold *ad libitum*, to say nothing of weed-killers and arsenical sheep dips, which constitute perhaps the greatest percentage of all poisonous preparations sold in this country. It is true that the chemist is privileged to sell certain poisons which are of little commercial value, and only under dire pains and penalties can he provide them except in strict accordance with the law. It would almost seem that the Committee thought that because the chemist employs unqualified labour, he is not superior in the retailing of medicines to any other shopkeeper.

The evidence submitted on behalf of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain included the following statement: "The Revenue, it is claimed, does not in fact lose to any extent by the manufacturers bringing their remedies within the exemption relating to known, admitted and approved remedies Any increased profit derived from avoidance of medicine-stamp duty . . . increases the yield of income tax and surtax." A statement of this character obviously needs the backing of specific figures.

According to Mr. Mallinson's evidence, a chemist is liable in certain cases because of his special knowledge, whereas an ordinary shopkeeper can hand over any medicinal product, and because of his ignorance he escapes the consequences of any dire results. Surely the time has arrived when the position of the pharmacist should be defined, and what seems to be the perennial slogan of "service not self" be relegated to the place to which it belongs. The educational policy of the Society has produced a community of men educated far beyond what is required of them, and at the same time brought upon them the contumely of other traders.

Growth of Public Medical Services

THE growth of public medical services has been so gradual that, as it proceeds step by step, it is accepted by the general public as something in the ordinary course of things. The most recent project in this direction, however, is one which is outlined in the Supplement to "The British Medical Journal," December 5, p. 298. In a lengthy article, the British Medical Association's proposals for what is in effect a new public medical service have been adopted, and a sub-committee has been reconstituted in order that the new scheme may be adequately administered. Previously the Public Medical Service Subcommittee was an offshoot of the Medico-Political Committee. It will now be composed of the following: five members nominated by the Medico-Political Committee; ten nominated and elected at the Public Medical Services Conference; the chairman of that Conference; the chairman of the Medico-Political Com-

mittee; and the chairman of the Contract Practice Subcommittee. It is also proposed that the Conference shall be an annual event, constituted and conducted somewhat on the lines of the Panel Conference, and it is already evident that membership of the Conference is much appreciated.

The scheme is an ambitious one, since it is proposed to bring in a new class of contributors with salaries considerably in excess of those to which the National Health Insurance Acts are applicable. A carefully reasoned exposition of the objections to public medical services is published. It is pointed out that a public medical service is a collective scheme, but "a scheme organised and administered by the medical profession itself is a very different matter from a service imposed by the State." That seems to suggest that while the medical profession favours the continuance of the Government's health insurance schemes as they stand at present, the new scheme is one between the medical practitioner and the patient, and there is no official intervention between them. The new public medical service is described as an endeavour to provide a really satisfactory service on principles which are in the best interests of both the medical profession and the public. The project is obviously an attempt to safeguard the medical practitioner from the encroachment of official public medical services on his practice, while at the same time the patient does not suffer. Obviously this is a laudable effort and as such cannot but meet with praiseworthy criticism. It is an effort on behalf of physicians by their official body to protect those who have adopted the practice of medicine as their life's work. Whether or not general medical service is likely to become a matter entirely for the State need not be entered into at this stage. The point to be noted is that the British Medical Association is apparently taking time by the forelock, and if or when the medical services of this country are taken over as a whole by the Government, the medical profession will have its place in the order of things.

A significant point in this two-and-a-half page exposition is that there is no mention whatever of the position of the chemist in this public medical service. If it is assumed that in providing the service the medical practitioner is to continue to supply medicines, as he does at the present time—in England at any rate—for those of his patients who earn over £250 a year, it is to be hoped that since the chemist has not a little interest in the dispensing of medicines his position in the scheme of things will have due official protection. It is in the promotion of such schemes that the real position of the pharmacist in regard to medical service stands revealed. It is common knowledge that at official dinners it is always possible to have present as principal guest some of the shining lights of the medical profession. To the many of those whose duty it is to attend such functions, the reiteration of the harmony which exists between medicine and pharmacy becomes, to say the least, tedious; time and time again, when the real state of affairs is discussed, it has been shown that there is no association in general, although in particular cases the association between physician and pharmacist is a very real one. It is to be hoped that the professional body as well as the trade organisation are both of them watching very carefully the development of this new scheme which, as a scheme, is admirable, but which once more shows that the pharmacist is considered to be of little consequence in the provision of medical services.

P.A.T.A. Election

ELSEWHERE in this issue the results of the Council election for 1937 of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association are announced. The point of interest is found in the retail section, where there were four vacancies and six candidates. All the former members were elected, and two aspirants, Messrs. C. B. Gosling and C. J. Yeates, failed to find a place. The result is undoubtedly a tribute to the personality of the president of the Society, Mr. Thomas Marns, who next to Mr. W. S. Howells polled the most votes. As president of the Society he was bound to come into greater prominence than the other candidates, especially as his interests are not entirely connected with the retail trade, but no one can gainsay the fact that Mr. Marns is above all a retail chemist and has worked unremittingly for them. Messrs. Gosling and Yeates, however, have polled sufficient votes to encourage them to continue their candidature in the future, and it is to be hoped that in the interest of the retail trade they will do so. It is unfortunate to note that of 9,867 voting papers sent out only 3,944 were returned. One of the disturbing features of the trade as it is to-day is that, despite the turbulent times through which it is passing, so little interest is taken in the selection of candidates who can uphold and promote their interests. If pharmacy is treated so scurvily by official bodies and others outside the trade, it may be well to quote the well-known adage that "the fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars but in ourselves."

Unsafe Cosmetics

A MONOGRAPH by Dr. Henry C. Semon in "The Lancet" (5909, 1267) draws attention to the risk of palpebritis and oedema arising from the habit of tinting the eyelids. Dr. Semon points out that the use of colours derived from coal tar is almost indispensable to the makers of eyelid-tinting preparations, on account of their range and convenience. He gives the following outline of the method of manufacture, supplied by the chief chemist of a cosmetic house:—

The manufacture of the "shades" follows the same principles as are employed in dyeing furs. The dye is "bound" or fixed, so that it becomes chemically inert, to another substance—in this case aluminium oxide or barium sulphate—before it is mixed in the correct percentage with its vehicle or base. In such a fixed condition there should emerge no trace of colour in certain chosen solvents, such as saline solutions of the isotonic strength of tears, or fatty substances corresponding in composition to the sebaceous secretions of the eyelids. The possibility of a rancid or super-alkaline vehicle is eliminated (in his laboratory) by using only mineral substances such as petrolatum, of varying melting points, according to the consistency required. It was stated that in the cheaper samples, soaps were sometimes used as ingredients in the vehicle, and to counteract their alkalinity and superfatting agents such as lanolin (which might go rancid) added to the mixture. The combination of dye with alumina or barium sulphate is termed a "lake," and it was emphasised that lakes only were employed by his firm, and that lakes could not possibly give rise to dermatitis if they were free from impurities—i.e., from unfixed traces of the particular dye employed. The contingency should, he thought, be minimised by using only neutral substances such as petrolatum for the vehicle in which the lake was applied. Physically speaking, every particle of the lake was thereby surrounded by a thin film of mineral oil which should prevent them from coming into actual contact with the skin itself.

Dr. Semon adds that the test as regards solubility in saline, or fats, is not reliable, for it overlooks the possible effects of changes in the pH values of perspiration, or of other and less ascertainable alterations in the composition of sebum. The effects, physical and chemical, of direct sunlight, changes of temperature, and the presence, especially in towns, of sulphur dioxide, are ignored in such tests. From the dermatological point of view it will be safe to add that there is scarcely a more delicate epidermal covering than that of the eyelids in the whole integument, and that this fact may account for the occasional failure to bring off a patch test in other areas more toughly designed, such as the forearm or back.

Medicine-Stamp Duties Select Committee

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider and report on medicine-stamp duties met for the fourth time on December 8, Sir John Ganzoni presiding. The first witnesses called were Mr. D. A. Bryan, chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union, and Mr. G. A. Mallinson, secretary of the Union.

National Pharmaceutical Union's Evidence

The following are the principal passages in the *précis* of evidence submitted on behalf of the National Pharmaceutical Union:—

1. [Names of the witnesses.]
2. The Union is the only organisation in England and Wales which deals exclusively with the business interests of proprietor chemists, its membership, which is limited to persons, firms, and bodies corporate carrying on the business of retail chemists in accordance with the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, is entirely voluntary, and includes 85 per cent. of the chemists' shops in England and Wales.

3. The Union is the body recognised by the Ministry of Health for all negotiations connected with the supply of medicines to insured persons under the National Health Insurance Acts. It has the confidence of retail chemists and on their behalf carries on various business services. . . .

4. The medicine-stamp duty and its application is a subject of considerable importance to retail chemists. . . .

5. The original Act contemplated exemptions for those persons carrying on the business of chemists, and in defining those exemptions used the only words applicable at that period when craftsmen were the product of the "apprenticeship" and "guild" system. The qualified chemist of to-day, with compulsory qualifications and registration, both personally and for his business, alone represents the chemist craftsman of those days.

6. Chemists maintain that equity and justice demand that those who have qualified themselves by examination and registration under the Pharmacy Acts to practise the calling of a chemist should not be at a disadvantage, against which the original Stamps Act made special provisions.

7. For the above reasons, the Union makes a claim for special attention to the following proposals.

LICENCES

8. A licence to sell proprietary medicines is required, there are approximately 150,000 licence holders, of these about 15,000 are chemists; in this connexion chemists feel that they have a definite grievance because by law they are required to have certain qualifications and pay annual registration fees before they, as chemists, can sell medicines of any kind.

9. These annual fees, which are compulsory, amount to £2 12s. 6d. and chemists naturally feel that not only should they be free from the special licence in respect of proprietary medicines, but that in view of the competitive nature of the business done by other proprietary medicine vendors, the licence payable by these vendors should be brought more into line with the compulsory fees payable by chemists. In the opinion of the Union, a licence fee of not less than £1 would be more equitable.

10. There are over 135,000 competitors who have never undergone the expensive training required of a chemist, and who have been encouraged by manufacturers of proprietary medicines to commence selling medicines, by reason of the smallness of the licence fee enabling manufacturers to pay for the first and sometimes subsequent licence fees. It is this encouragement from manufacturers that has caused the increase from 42,731 in 1915 to 147,173 licence holders in 1935. Licence holders are still increasing at the rate of approximately 9,000 per year.

11. Chemists contend that the licence fee for unqualified persons should be more in keeping with the value of the business done by those persons and should not be low enough to become a gift from manufacturers to retailers.

TAXATION OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

12. . . . In the year 1802 it was regarded as permissible to tax medicines sold outside the professional channels provided by the doctor and chemist; proprietary medicines were recognised even in those days as being a means of exploiting the public, and they have been subject to taxation ever since.

13. The views and arguments regarding "quackery" and "quack" medicines which were regarded as justifying taxation in those days have even greater justification to-day, when the public is exploited on a colossal scale. A simple illustration is aspirin sold under a proprietary name. . . .

14. It may be argued that such an article being a genuine medicine ("aspirin") is not a "quack" medicine, but the Union submits that a genuine medicine may be sold by methods and at a price which can only be described as "quackery." . . .

15. There are many other articles which would justify the Union

in maintaining the soundness of the principle of the Act of 1802 that "quackery" in medicines was a fit subject for taxation. The qualified chemist with his knowledge of drugs and their uses stands between the fraudulent manufacturer of proprietary medicines and the public, chemists do not encourage the sales of such articles, and it is noteworthy that the huckster's shop and the mail order direct from the public to the manufacturer are the usual methods of distribution in these cases.

16. The Union submits that the evidence brought before the Select Committee on Patent Medicines in 1914 is sufficient to prove the general contention that "quackery" in medicines should be subject to control and taxation. . . .

EVASION OF PRESENT MEDICINE DUTY

17. In the opinion of the Union, the evasion of the medicine duty by manufacturers of proprietary medicines has reached such proportions that adequate steps should be taken to prevent evasion. The revenue has dropped from £1,333,513 in 1929 when there were 89,981 vendors to £709,406 in 1935 when there were 147,173 vendors, approximately half the revenue, with 57,152 more vendors of proprietary medicines.

18. These figures are ample evidence of the colossal scale upon which evasion of the tax has been practised during the past six years by proprietary medicine manufacturers, and the Union, on behalf of chemists who are the rightful sellers of medicines, draws attention again to the enormous increase in the vendors of medicines over the short period of six years. . . . under the present conditions, owing to the operation of various exemptions, articles selling to the same section of the medicine buying public are sold under totally different conditions under the present Acts. . . .

19. [List of exemptions and exceptions from duty under the present Acts.]

EXEMPTIONS

(a) *Drugs in the Book of Rates*.—These are for all practical purposes obsolete. . . .

(b) *"Pure drugs" or "drugs vended entire."*—The "pure drug" exemption is one which originally was obviously intended to safeguard the doctor and chemist in the practice of their professions, but it has now become a useful exemption for those manufacturers who wish to market a proprietary article free from medicine duty. . . .

(c) *"Known, admitted and approved" remedies*.—This exemption, which originally safeguarded the doctor and chemist in the use of well-known remedies, has been the principal source of evasion of duty. Manufacturers discovered that publication of a formula on the label and a disclaimer of proprietary rights in the formula enabled them to escape paying duty whilst retaining their commercial property through a trade mark name for the article.

(d) *"Artificial mineral waters."*—Under this exemption, generally speaking, articles containing ingredients found in natural mineral waters have been regarded as exempt, although in some cases the combination of ingredients is utterly unlike any natural mineral water. . . .

(e) *Medicated confectionery*.—Whilst certain lozenges only were specified, medicated lozenges and pastilles have been sold freely as proprietary articles under this exemption.

EXCEPTIONS

(f) *"Unstamped" for dispensing purposes*.—This exception has been used for selling unstamped preparations to doctors and chemists for use as ingredients in dispensing prescriptions. There has been, practically speaking, no abuse of this exception to the duty.

(g) *Fumigants*.—This exception for preparations, the fumes of which when burnt are to be inhaled, has been used in connexion with several articles of a proprietary medicinal character. These preparations should not be allowed to be sold unstamped.

(h) *Herbal remedies*.—Medicated herbs are liable, but under exceptions which have been made, liability is only incurred where some special process is involved. Mixed herbs have been regarded as exempt and a considerable proprietary business in herbal remedies with consequent loss of revenue has resulted, for which there is no justification.

(i) *Soaps (medicated)*.—An exception is made in favour of medicated soaps provided the directions do not suggest that the latter be allowed to dry on the skin, or the soap is to be used otherwise as an ointment. A large trade in proprietary medicated soaps recommended for skin diseases has resulted with a considerable loss of revenue. . . .

(j) *Veterinary medicines*.—It is remarkable that veterinary medicines have always been exempted from duty, in spite of the fact that if possible there is more "quackery" in veterinary medicines than in medicines for human use. Apart from the objections which might be raised by manufacturers, there appears to be no logical reason why secret or proprietary remedies for this purpose should be exempt from duty.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REMOVING ANOMALIES AND PREVENTING EVASION

20. The National Pharmaceutical Union respectfully suggests that the existing confusion in regard to medicine duty and the

evasions could be prevented by the adoption of the following principles as the basis of the charge to duty under any revision of the Acts:—

- (a) That the following medicines be subject to duty:
 - (i) All secret medicines.
 - (ii) All medicines sold under a proprietary name.
 - (iii) All medicines sold under a trade name, trade mark or brand.
 - (iv) All medicines in the formula of which a proprietary right is claimed.
 - (v) All medicines sold with recommendations for human ailments.
- (b) That the following medicines be exempt from duty when sold exclusively by chemists from premises registered under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933:—
Non-secret medicines of every description.
- (c) That no medicine should be saleable both stamped and unstamped under the same proprietary name, trade mark, trade name or brand.

21. The National Pharmaceutical Union maintains that the above suggestions are in accord with the fundamental principles of the old Acts which have been in operation for 130 years, and are rights to which chemists have been entitled over that period; further, that where there is disclosure of the formula it is essential in the public interest that the technical skill and knowledge of the chemist should be available for the purchaser, who otherwise may be misled... A chemist is held liable by law to exercise his technical knowledge and skill for the protection of his customer...

22. The National Pharmaceutical Union is of opinion that the old Acts intended liability to be incurred in all cases of recommendation for the prevention, cure, and relief of ailments outside the professional channels of doctor and chemist, and that proprietary right in name and trade mark was not to be the only deciding factor...

23. The suggestion that an article may not be sold both stamped and unstamped under the same proprietary name, trade mark, trade name or brand is made with a view to clarifying the position and preventing evasion of duty...

24. The Union is of the opinion that as there are only 15,000 chemists out of 147,000 vendors of proprietary medicines, its proposals would operate favourably so far as revenue is concerned, because immediately the position regarding the duty is clarified in accordance with the foregoing suggestions, many manufacturers will revert to stamping their products.

25. The Union suggests that in all cases the manufacturer as the first vendor should be held responsible for stamping his products, and there should be an additional provision holding manufacturers and wholesalers responsible if they knowingly supply unstamped goods to a retailer not entitled to sell them unstamped. In this way evasion of the duty can be checked easily...

26. The Union is of opinion that in applying the above suggestions new sources of revenue will be found...

RATE OF DUTY

27. The present rates of duty should be continued; in the opinion of the Union they have become standardised in practice and to make any change would cause an immense amount of inconvenience and loss to all concerned. The rate is one which the trade can reasonably bear without hardship, and further the Union... trusts that should any changes be made ample time will be given to the trade to readjust itself to the new conditions.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

28. The Union suggests respectfully that to assist in obtaining uniformity regarding the classification of articles for duty, an advisory committee might be provided to assist the officers of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in dealing with border-line cases. Such a committee, in addition to departmental officers, should have representatives of the medical as well as the pharmaceutical profession. It is suggested that the National Pharmaceutical Union, representing retail chemists in business, could reasonably expect direct representation on such an advisory committee.

29. The Union recognises the need of legislation governing the proprietary medicines trade from the public health point of view, more particularly in regard to the prevention of extravagant claims for proprietary medicines, and supports the view that such legislation is long overdue.

MR. BRYAN said that he wished to make a short statement in amplification and explanation of the chemist's position in relation to the proprietary medicine trade. "Seventy years ago," he went on, "the number of patent medicine licences approximated very closely to the number of chemists; about ten years later patent medicines were 'discovered' as a bait by other traders to prove their low prices. From then onwards there was an increasing use of these medicines for this purpose, with a corresponding increase in the number of vendors. This caused the trade in patent medicines for chemists to be carried on at a loss, although a large proportion of their turnover was in

these articles. Forty years ago retail chemists persuaded the manufacturers to take steps to stop this price cutting, and to-day most of these articles are sold at prices fixed by the makers. These fixed prices and profits have become an inducement to other traders to sell these goods, and these traders have proved a very ready market for manufacturers of patent medicines. We wish, therefore, to draw attention to the fact that the trade in patent medicines outside the chemist channel is parasitical in every sense of the word, and has been since its inception some sixty or seventy years ago. Chemists have to maintain the essential service of medicine for the nation, and it is with great indignation that they see the easy portion of the trade of medicines exploited in this way. It is all the more annoying because the development of the patent-medicine trade has been to a considerable extent at the expense of the drug sales of the chemist. The Committee will, I hope, realise from this statement that chemists cannot with equanimity contemplate any encroachment upon their existing rights and privileges in this matter."

Questions to Mr. Mallinson

THE CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Mallinson): You resent the preference which you say is at present given to the 135,000 licence holders who are not chemists, and you are particularly anxious it should not be continued?

MR. MALLINSON: I should rather put it the other way—we resent the thought of the possibility of the privileges which we claim being taken away from us or being granted to the 135,000. That is the one view which we want to emphasise this morning.

THE CHAIRMAN: But you do resent the present state of affairs?

MR. MALLINSON: We resent the fact of the 135,000 preying upon our business.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think I have it right; is the present state of affairs that the registered chemist pays £2 12s. 6d. annually as a registration fee, whereas the druggist outside that pays for a 5s. licence fee annually?

MR. MALLINSON: The other trader is not a druggist, as that is a title that can only be used by a qualified chemist.

THE CHAIRMAN: The business that only sells patent medicines?

MR. MALLINSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: What advantage does the properly registered chemist enjoy over the other trader?

MR. MALLINSON: He can sell the known, admitted and approved remedies unstamped, and of course he sells poisons.

THE CHAIRMAN: In paragraph 19 of your *précis* you give exemptions and exceptions; what is the difference between these two?

MR. MALLINSON: Exceptions are interpretations of the law rather than definite statements from the Act, and exemptions are statutory.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is all very clear in your *précis*, but in the exceptions, paragraph (h), there is the question of herbal remedies. Is it a question of importance to your members?

MR. MALLINSON: Yes, there is a very big business growing in herbal remedies outside our ranks, and they are doing business direct with the public.

THE CHAIRMAN: Immediately below that, you refer to skin diseases and medicated soaps. The argument, I suppose, is that the treatment of skin diseases is only part of what it does?

MR. MALLINSON: Yes, but they are sold to the public as curative. The public is used to them being held out as a means of curing these diseases.

THE CHAIRMAN: They are not brought into the tax at present, like Lifebuoy (that would be a case). Are there any strongly medicated soaps sold for this purpose that are taxed?

MR. MALLINSON: No, I cannot recollect any that are stamped.

THE CHAIRMAN: In the paragraph below, "Suggestions for Removing Existing Anomalies and Preventing Evasion of Duty," it seems that some of these things, secret medicines, medicines sold under a proprietary name, trade name, and so on, are covering the same remedy.

MR. MALLINSON: They are quite different from remedies sold under a proprietary name; Howard's aspirin would be an example, and Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and for a trade mark you have Beecham's brand, and Phosferine would be a trade mark.

THE CHAIRMAN: And if others definitely infringe the name, an action would lie successfully?

MR. MALLINSON: Yes, and that is the distinction between the two. In the first case, the maker uses his own name

which anyone can copy, and in the second class, they are fictitious names which become trade marks.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do (b) and (c) clash? You say that no medicines should be saleable both stamped and unstamped under the same proprietary name?

MR. MALLINSON: They appear to clash, but they should be read in conjunction with paragraphs 23 and 25. I was going to suggest that after the word "sale" the words "by the manufacturer or first vendor" should be put in, and it does not then clash with (a) or (b). In (c) we are dealing with proprietary medicines as produced by the manufacturer, and we say he should not be in a position to issue them both as stamped and unstamped. From a revenue position it is very unsatisfactory.

THE CHAIRMAN: In paragraph 22, you say that non-proprietary medicines recommended for human ailments are sold outside the professional channels, and compete directly with proprietary articles subject to duty?

MR. MALLINSON: A vast number of preparations, stomach powders, cleaning ointment, mixtures and pills are not dutiable, and can be sold by any trader and no trade mark is attached, and those are the articles that we refer to there. You get liver pills, stomach pills, and every organ of the body is used as a description for pills, which they put up for sale in 1d., 2d., 3d. and 6d. boxes. The manufacturer's name is on them, but it is just the name of the maker and that is all.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your case is there is no reason why they should be exempted?

MR. MALLINSON: In cases where they compete very directly with the taxed article.

SIR REGINALD BLAIR: You say this Union is the only organisation in England and Wales. What about Scotland?

MR. MALLINSON: We do not cover Scotland. We are a trade organisation only, and in Scotland they have their own trade organisation.

SIR REGINALD BLAIR: And these figures you have mentioned?

MR. MALLINSON: The number of chemists—15,000—is covered in the area of the Board and Customs and Excise.

SIR REGINALD BLAIR said that he was wondering why the witness had touched upon veterinary medicines in his *précis* of evidence.

MR. MALLINSON said it was simply because it seemed to them very remarkable that proprietary medicines for human use should be taxable in certain circumstances, and proprietary medicines for veterinary use should not be taxed at all. "That is a thing that we do not understand," he went on, "because we are satisfied, and have every reason to know, that there is just as much quackery with regard to veterinary medicines, and farmers are imposed upon perhaps to a greater extent than the general public."

THE CHAIRMAN: Does this state of affairs injuriously affect your members?

MR. MALLINSON: No, but we are putting forward a proposal to help you if there was a need for extra revenue.

Replying to Mr. A. C. BOSSOM, the witness said that they had a real grudge against Parliament, because after all the training that chemists had to undergo they had no privileges.

MR. BOSSOM: Then anyone can make out a prescription, whether qualified or not?

MR. MALLINSON: If it does not contain a poison.

MR. BOSSOM: Your members are able to make up a doctor's prescription?

MR. MALLINSON: Yes.

MR. BOSSOM: About what proportion of their time would be taken up in that, half, three-quarters or a quarter?

MR. MALLINSON: That is a very difficult question to answer, because it depends upon the particular shop, as in some the men are engaged the whole of their time and do nothing else but dispensing. I know of a case where there are fourteen men doing nothing else, and there are other men who do not touch a prescription. If you would like to take the case—a particular case—of a one-man shop, or the small chemist who cannot afford to keep a qualified assistant, he has to be on duty all day. In such a shop, no more than a quarter of his time would be occupied in dispensing.

MR. BOSSOM: I think you have given me the answer I wanted. Now with regard to the one-man shop. Supposing there is a store in the vicinity which sells the ordinary packet medicines. Do not you consider it is worth 1s. a week for literally a monopoly when you state that nobody can make up the medicines? It is approximately 1s. a week, your licence.

MR. MALLINSON: I do not, in one sense, because we have not got a real monopoly.

MR. BOSSOM: But you say the other people cannot make them?

MR. MALLINSON: Only because they are not qualified. You cannot say it is a monopoly because I have the knowledge and you have not. You can get the knowledge yourself. The essence of monopoly is something you cannot get hold of by hook or by crook.

MR. BOSSOM: You have that privilege, and I am not saying you should not have it, but you say you do not think you should be taxed to the extent of 1s. a week for being able to exclude others?

MR. MALLINSON: That is rather a topsy-turvy arrangement that a man is taxed because of that. It should be the other way round.

MR. BOSSOM: Any amateur who knows a little about chemistry, can, at great danger to the public, make up a prescription.

MR. MALLINSON: But any man who has fitted himself for a particular job has a right to say he should not be taxed for carrying out that job, but the other fellow encroaches on our preserves, and should be taxed. They are butting in on something of which they have no knowledge, and they should be the ones who are taxed.

SIR REGINALD BLAIR: It is not really a tax.

MR. MALLINSON: My friend used the word tax.

MR. BOSSOM: In the event of a non-registered man in a shop making up prescriptions, how can you defend yourself against him?

MR. MALLINSON: We have no redress at all.

MR. BOSSOM: He can make up any prescription provided he takes a chance?

MR. MALLINSON: Absolutely.

MR. BOSSOM: And the public are at his mercy?

MR. MALLINSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: If anything went wrong he would probably have a bad time in a criminal court?

MR. MALLINSON: Yes.

In reply to Mr. G. D. S. HARDIE, the witness said chemists had no objection to selling an article with a trade mark which indicated a special quality, but what they did object to was selling an article with a name which claimed to do something which it did not do. With regard to the writing of prescriptions by doctors, that was done more in Scotland than England and Wales. Another trade that was being pushed out by the patent medicines was the simple remedies which were handed down for years by mother to daughter, and the chemist supplied them.

MR. HARDIE: We can say that a doctor, then, had a monopoly to write out prescriptions for that?

MR. MALLINSON: A doctor, like ourselves, has no monopoly.

MR. HARDIE: So you don't believe it is a question of monopoly?

MR. MALLINSON: No, what I do suggest is that where it calls for special knowledge or skill in carrying out a particular thing like making up a drug, you must have a qualified man. Our Union represents 9,000 chemists, but there are 2,000 that we do not represent, and the competition between these people themselves is sufficient to break down any suggestion of a monopoly so far as the public are concerned, in prices and everything else.

MR. HARDIE: What is your position in England with regard to a chemist becoming a huckster's shop and selling buckets and pails?

MR. MALLINSON: That has always been thrown at us as a reproach in England and Wales. I want to draw attention to the fact that we represent the private chemist and not the multiple chemist; we work on very good terms with them, and I do not want a state of antagonism. Until 1908 there was nothing of the multiple concern in our trade, and the big stores were not allowed to sell or trade as chemists, but in 1908 Parliament foisted on the drug trade the limited company and the departmental store. We did not want it, and we fought it as long as we could. We wanted it to be an individual trade. We resent it more to-day because of the charges made against us that we are selling pails and buckets. It is a charge against chemists, but it is not so.

THE CHAIRMAN: Probably if you do it, you do it in self-defence?

MR. MALLINSON: I do not think in my membership there is anyone to whom that reproach could be attached.

MR. E. H. KEELING: In paragraph 20 of your *précis*, the chairman suggested there was something indistinguishable between (b) and (c). I should like to know about (a) and (b). In (b) you propose to exempt non-secret medicines when sold by chemists, and in (a) you propose a duty on all secret medicines, medicines sold under a proprietary name, and so on. Are not some of these medicines included, as in (ii), (iii) and (v) non-secret?

MR. MALLINSON: Certainly.

MR. KEELING: Then do you mean in the case of (ii), (iii) and (v), except when sold by a chemist?

MR. MALLINSON: I mean exactly what I have said, that (a) should be subject to duty, and (b) should be exempted.

MR. KEELING: You refer in paragraph 15 to the mail-order business by the manufacturer to the public. Can a manufacturer be registered as a chemist?

MR. MALLINSON: Yes.

MR. KEELING: In that case he would fall within your exemption, although you would look with disapproval on his activities?

MR. MALLINSON: That is true. We find that there are a number of things that are sold in that way, and we can prove it by looking at the end of the weekly or monthly papers that are circulated in the homes. There you will find advertisements for cures for drunkenness, baldness, smoking habit and all sorts of home cures. These are all articles that are never offered through the chemist. The chemist will not handle them, but they do this mail-order trade, and you will find these papers publishing their advertisements, and they do an astonishing business in these goods. It is the type of mail-order business that does not pass through the chemist at all, and many of them are really fraudulent.

THE CHAIRMAN: How do they escape duty?

MR. MALLINSON: I did not say they necessarily escaped duty, but some of them may.

MR. KEELING: In your statement you said that trade in patent medicines by chemists was carried on at a loss, owing to competition outside your own chemists. Do you suggest that this is still carried on at a loss?

MR. MALLINSON: No, sir, not in the sense that we have it there. At that time, and I am speaking from personal knowledge of thirty-six years ago, that trade done by chemists in these medicines was actually at a loss, not only on net but gross profit. To-day, the gross profit on these medicines does show a better margin, but when you get down to net profit, so far as chemists are concerned, they are not a very profitable business.

MR. KEELING: How is it that the chemist cannot make a good profit and the outside man can?

MR. MALLINSON: You have to remember the trade in medicines is necessarily small. We are competing with traders who stock ordinary household requirements, with the result that their turnover is very large. Overhead expenses on a percentage basis come down very low, and in overhead expenses you must include the stamp. Try as you will, you cannot create a demand, by which I mean you cannot go beyond a certain point. Where your turnover is small, your overheads are higher in proportion, your net profit is smaller, and therefore the sale of a certain article by another trader will result in twice the profit of a sale by us.

MR. KEELING: You said no private chemist sells pills or powders that you described, but does he not sell a good many things which in no way requires a chemist's skill, and are you not competing with the outside trader in these articles?

MR. MALLINSON: Perhaps you would like to give an illustration?

MR. KEELING: It does not require a chemist's skill to sell soap or a hot water bottle?

MR. MALLINSON: We do not sell household soap but only toilet soap. There may be a chemist here and there, but not many. We were the introducers of toilet soap to the public. Therefore we are not pirating, but we are, or we were, the channels elected by the makers to get it to the public.

MR. KEELING: Do the members have any self-denying ordinance as regards what they sell?

MR. MALLINSON: We have no rule with regard to that. We have expelled from membership men who have carried on a type of business we do not like, but there is no self-denying ordinance, but I imagine a man carries on a type of business

which he thinks will fit pharmaceutically with his reputation in the district.

MR. KEELING: In your statement you said that chemists could not with equanimity contemplate any encroachment upon their existing rights and privileges. Would not the proposals you make increase their rights and privileges?

MR. MALLINSON: No, sir.

MR. KEELING: Not 20 (b)?

MR. MALLINSON: There is not a single thing which is not compatible with the existing law as it stands.

MR. KEELING: 20 (b) increases your privileges?

MR. MALLINSON: That is our privilege at the moment.

MR. KEELING: What I should have said was (a) and (b) in conjunction, and you claim they should pay a duty from which you are exempt, and from which they are at present exempt.

MR. MALLINSON: We are claiming no change in the state of the present law, and the only change we are asking for is in (c).

MR. KEELING: Some are not paying in (a) because of the known, admitted and approved remedies?

MR. MALLINSON: Only through us. I might qualify that if you go back to the single drug. On that question we are asking for something.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY: It is submitted that your special knowledge enables you to dispense with greater protection to the public and you get consideration for that. Do you consider you give a special protection to the public in dealing with secret remedies? Are your members able to render a service to the public which people who are not members of the Union cannot render?

MR. MALLINSON: In the case of secret remedies we cannot give any protection whatever, except those where the claims made are very extravagant, and our own technical knowledge will cause us to see that nothing under the sun would do the things they claim. On the non-secret remedies, technically we can give protection. We know the formula and the claims of the manufacturer, and we can say from our own knowledge of the drug, and can tell the public if they are making a wise choice. We protect the public in this sense, when we sell an article to the public that is non-secret and the formula is known to us as chemists, we accept the responsibility of the public as the vendor of the article. For instance, we sell corn and wart paint, which is also sold by other traders. But if a chemist sells to you without proper warning as to its proper use, and the paint is applied a little more generously and it injures the fingers, the chemist is liable in damages because he has not given proper warning. In another capacity I am secretary of a body which is a chemists' defence organisation, and I have had different claims made and defended them.

THE CHAIRMAN: What do you say is the position if it is sold by a wholesale store?

MR. MALLINSON: There is no claim. The vendor owes no duty to the public at all, whatever comes to him, unless the directions on the article are utterly inadequate. If he says, "To be applied to the wart" the manufacturer has complied with all he need, but when a chemist sells he has to amplify that simple direction. He must say, "You must not let this wander over the wart on to your finger." It seems absurd, but there it is.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY: You say your Union is a bulwark between the public and quackery, and it is on these grounds you demand special recognition?

MR. MALLINSON: We claim that because we maintain that these proprietary medicines are the easiest trade in medicines. They are sold before they enter our shop because they are advertised, and it does seem to us that we have to take the most difficult and least remunerative in some cases and suffer the heavy penalties, and have no protection of any kind in the sale of ordinary medicines. If you go into a chemist's shop and ask for borax, you have to be supplied with medicinal borax. Any other trader can sell commercial borax in response to the same request and is not liable for prosecution.

MR. BOSSOM: Is that a matter of law that you, as chemists, have to give information and also that you would get into trouble if you supplied an article of different quality?

MR. MALLINSON: It is a matter of law; we have no option as to the quality of articles we sell. The Food and Drugs Acts are safeguards that provide for that. We are watched very carefully and are often let down by our manufacturers. The responsibility is ours to sell the right article. We had to establish thirty-five years ago a special defence organisation, run in conjunction with my member organisation, for the sole purpose of meeting these claims made by members of the

public. They have sued us, and we have lost. It is the actual position in common law that the buyer is entitled to rely upon the skill and knowledge of the vendor. A man who sold a gun was one of them, and the buyer hurt himself. The seller was sued because he had not carried out his duties as a gunsmith.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: What is the difference between your Association and the Pharmaceutical Society?

MR. MALLINSON: The difference is that the Pharmaceutical Society is a party entrusted by its Charter and the Acts of Parliament with the duty of educating and examining chemists and issuing qualifications. Under its Charter it could not do anything in the way of protecting a chemist in his practice or his calling from a trade point of view. I myself was assistant secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society some sixteen or seventeen years ago, when there was an action in the High Court to restrain them from doing things that they could not do, and the Society lost the case. The Society suggested that things should be done for chemists, and with the Society's consent I and my late colleague, Sir William Glyn-Jones, established the Union sixteen years ago to carry on the trade activities that the Society could not carry on.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You claim in paragraph 9 that you pay £2 12s. 6d. per annum, and you call it a tax. Is it not a private subscription to your Union, as a grocer to his grocers' association, which does not reach the Chancellor of the Exchequer?

MR. MALLINSON: No, sir. In addition to the £2 12s. 6d., my members have to pay us £1 17s. 6d. The first fee is paid to the Pharmaceutical Society, and a man cannot practise without paying it. It is a statutory fee that the Society have the right to impose, and the Society is given the duty of administering the Pharmacy Acts in compensation or as a compensatory expense of these fees.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: That money does not reach the Exchequer?

MR. MALLINSON: No, but the cost of administering the Pharmacy Acts would if it was not done by the Society.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Are not all the proprietary medicines that are under discussion sold in solid containers?

MR. MALLINSON: Certainly.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Where does the difference come in, in a chemist or his assistant putting this bottle or tin over? You mean to make the assertion that the chemist would remonstrate with the customer, and ask him what he wanted it for?

MR. MALLINSON: The public say, "What do you think of this particular article?" and that is our opportunity to use our skill and knowledge, and we can point out that it is quite impossible, from our medical and technical knowledge, that any particular medicine could be a cure for ailments so widely apart as may be suggested in the advertisement. With regard to preparations where the formula is shown, undoubtedly we are asked much more frequently by the public, because they see the formula, and say, "Is that a good medicine?" and then the duty arises to give proper advice. If we do not do it, we are subject to being sued for having misled the buyer, and no other trader is subject to that.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You speak as though every assistant in the shop was a qualified chemist. I think you will agree they are not? There are a large proportion that are not qualified any more than the ironmongers' or grocers' assistant, except from the point of view of drugs?

MR. MALLINSON: I deny that. For members I am speaking for, I say that those who are not qualified have technical knowledge that no other trader has who is handling these drugs, because they are apprenticed to the trade.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You claim that known, admitted and approved medicines should be exempted from the medicine-stamp duty. Would you say that some of these medicines are useful?

MR. MALLINSON: True, but on the other hand, I have an article here which makes claims wide apart and it is ridiculous. Many people say that because an article is put out by a reputable firm, it should do the things that are claimed for it.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: With regard to chemists selling other goods, you say you ought to be able to sell toilet soaps, lime juice, soda water, and hot water bottles. Would you call that a legitimate chemists' trade?

MR. MALLINSON: Chemists were the first sellers of toilet soaps, hot water bottles—the rubber ones—and lime juice was introduced through the chemists' trade. Soda water was made by chemists originally. The trouble, Sir John, is that there are certain things which emanated from a chemists' business

originally, and they have now spread over other trades. We do not admit that we are trespassing on other traders because they sell them. In the case of face powder and toilet cream, we were the original sellers. The chemist has always been using his technical knowledge to make these things, and he puts out these preparations to please his public.

THE CHAIRMAN: You mean long before the big advertising firms did so, the chemist was the seller of these goods because he made them?

MR. MALLINSON: He was the inventor of them.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: If one goes back far enough, one sees that the chemist is the author of all things. (Laughter.) You would not have a chemist exempted if he bought a ready-made article from a wholesale chemist?

MR. MALLINSON: Not if the manufacturer wanted other people as well as the chemist to sell the article.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You would make the chemists' business a closed avenue for the sale of unstamped medicines, and you would allow it to be an open avenue in competition with other people for stamped medicines?

MR. MALLINSON: We are not unreasonable.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You say so, but there are other points of view. Who gets the missing difference in the revenue of those articles which are sold stamped and unstamped?

MR. MALLINSON: The chemist does not get it, because the manufacturer has kept the major portion.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: They have split the difference.

MR. MALLINSON: No, they have never split the difference, they give us back a halfpenny.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: In your evidence you mentioned aspirins. Would you not admit that one can be better than another, like butter or a car?

MR. MALLINSON: I object to a manufacturer putting his name on an aspirin as an indication of quality. We object to selling aspirin under another name, when it is held out to be better than aspirin but it is still aspirin.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You said that Parliament in 1908 foisted the multiple shops—chemists' shops. Was not the law then that any shop could have a chemist's shop so long as a member of the firm was a qualified chemist?

MR. MALLINSON: No, sir. I have had forty-four years' experience of the trade, and that did not happen until 1908.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: I have had forty years', and I was in a shop, and it was as much a chemist's shop as any shop in England, so I think you are mistaken in that?

MR. MALLINSON: It was because the old Act prior to 1908 was so weak that the other Act came in legitimising this practice.

Replying to another question, MR. MALLINSON said that the unqualified shops were not giving any service to the public. They were simply taking profits out of the medicine trade because they were there.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: Would you agree that this legitimate profit has been obtained through the efforts of Glyn-Jones, yourself and other interested people in a certain well-known association?

MR. MALLINSON: Yes, sir, only we had to do it.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: And you thought at that time that the profit was legitimate?

MR. MALLINSON: It has never been illegitimate.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You think it is insufficient to-day?

MR. MALLINSON: We call a legitimate profit a reasonable profit.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You thought it was reasonable through one organisation, but you do not think it was reasonable through the organisation you represent now?

MR. MALLINSON: You are wanting me to say something which I think is not quite fair so far as we are concerned. In settling their retail prices, they are just as anxious as we are to get the best possible retail profit, and if you were to ask them, "Was the profit on this particular article satisfactory?" in the trade you would have in mind they would equally say they want more.

SIR JOHN HASLAM: You say a chemist is liable in £1,000 damages in selling an article that is not as described.

MR. MALLINSON: No, I never said that. I said a chemist was liable under certain Acts of Parliament to fines amounting to £1,000. On the other side of the question, damages for negligence for not using his skill and knowledge.

(To be continued)

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, December 8

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE markets have been rather subdued during the past week, but the general tone is quite steady and values are, in most instances, being fully maintained. Business in some of the natural products to the near Continental countries has been on a fair scale. Dealers report a fair country consuming demand, but mostly for smallish quantities. There is not much to comment upon in the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICAL markets, which continue rather quiet, and severe price cutting is noted in some products. The outlook for SALICYLATES seems much steadier. SANTONIN is gradually weakening. PHENAZONE and POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE, B.P., are among those products which have not been re-exempted from Key industry duty; imports will therefore be liable to duty on and from January 1 next.

Crude Drugs

A fair range of products continue in good demand, but in other directions business has been quieter. In practically all cases values are very steady. Japanese shippers are keeping their shipment prices for new crop AGAR very firm. BUCHU on spot is gradually weakening. All descriptions of CARDAMOMS are very firm and in short supply. COCOA BUTTER continues to advance. Inquiry for DERRIS Root for shipment is increasing, but actual business has not amounted to much yet. The sources are firm for ERGOT, with buyers holding off. GENTIAN is again dearer on a firm and short market. HONEY has been in quiet demand, but values of all descriptions are fully steady. MATTO GROSSO IPECACUANHA is very firm at current good prices. Japanese MENTHOL has sold fairly well and values are about level on the week. PEPPERS show a substantial recovery on the week, the market closing much steadier. The RUBBER market is again dearer, but quieter. TRAGACANTH continues firm and short on spot, with no news from the source of further shipments. BEES' WAX is now firm, with shipment offers restricted and rather dearer. At the public sale of CARDAMOMS in London this morning 17 cases of Ceylon bleached were offered and met with a brisk demand, all lots being sold at an advance of 5d. to 7d. per lb.

Essential Oils

Except for one or two products, business in this market has been quieter, but values are being steadily maintained. Good spot business in ANISE (STAR); no shipment offers. No shipment offers of BERGAMOT; spot values are firm. Java and Ceylon CITRONELLAS are quoted dearer, spot and forward. Australian EUCALYPTUS is quoted dearer on spot and the limited supplies are firmly held. Further good business is reported in Sicilian hand-pressed LEMON; shipment quotations and spot prices are very firm. Some Californian distilled was offered at an advance of 30 cents and quickly sold; nothing further available from this source at the moment. Shippers of French GUINEA ORANGE are still not quoting; there are re-sellers. Japanese PEPPERMINT has sold quite well on spot, and in the shipment market it is noted that shippers are not quoting for December. The American natural PEPPERMINT continues firm at the recent advance at the source, but there is no interest here. Spanish ROSEMARY is dearer on short spot supply.

Exchange Rates on London

THE following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	Dec. 3	Dec. 10
Amsterdam ...	Fls. to £	12·107	9·02	9·01
Berlin ...	Mks. to £	20·43	12·19	12·18
Brussels ...	Belgas to £	nominal	29	29
Copenhagen ...	Kr. to £	18·159	22·40	22·40
Lisbon ...	Esc. to £	110	110	110
Madrid ...	Ptas. to £	25·22½	nominal	nominal
Milan ...	Lire to £	92·46	93½	93½
Montreal ...	Dol. to £	4·86½	4·90	4·90
New York ...	Dol. to £	nominal	4·90½	4·90½
Oslo ...	Kr. to £	18·159	19·90	19·90
Paris ...	Fr. to £	124·21	105½	105½
Prague ...	Kr. to £	164·25	138½	138½
Stockholm ...	Kr. to £	18·150	19·40	19·40
Warsaw ...	Zloty to £	43·38	26	26
Zurich ...	Fr. to £	25·2115	21·35	21·34

Bank rate 2 per cent.

VALUES in these markets show little change on the week, with keen prices quoted for a range of Continental products. Glycerin, B.P., is firm at last week's advance. It should be noted that phenazone and potassium permanganate, B.P., are not re-exempted from liability to key industry duty for 1937.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' and dealers' prices steady, business good; home trade, ten cwt., 2s. 7d.; five cwt., 2s. 8d.; one cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 2s. 9d.; 14 lb., 2s. 10d.; 7 lb., 3s.; 4 lb., 3s. 2d.; 1 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb. Bulk packing free, net, carriage paid. Contracts, over twelve months, minimum one ton; over six months, less than one ton.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The following are agreed wholesale prices for the British makers: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000; 5,000, 2s. 11d.; 10,000, 2s. 10d.; 25,000, 2s. 9d.; 50,000, 2s. 8d.; 75,000, 2s. 7d.; 100,000, 2s. 6d.; 250,000, 2s. 5d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; 2,000,000 and over, 2s. 2d. per thousand tablets. A rebate of 1d. per 1,000 is allowed on orders for 10 million tablets taken over a period of 12 months. For small quantities higher prices would be asked by wholesale distributors.

BARBITONE.—Small business, market unsteady: spot, one cwt., 15s. 3½d.; 56 lb., 15s. 8d.; small parcels, up to 16s. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Business fair, market steady: quantities, ex works, 1s. 9½d.; spot parcels, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' scales of quantities and terms of payment have been amended, as follows:—

	Net Monthly Account			Net 14 days	
	under 4 lb.	4 lb. and under 8 lb.	8 lb. and under 28 lb.	28 lb. and under 1 cwt.	Not less than 1 cwt.*
Carbonate ...	s. d. 8 6	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 7 3	s. d. 6 9	s. d. 6 6
Citrate ...	11 8	11 2	10 5	9 11	9 8
Nitrate Cryst ...	6 7	6 1	5 4	4 10	4 7
Oxide ...	12 8	12 2	11 5	10 11	10 8
Salicylate ...	9 11	9 5	8 8	8 2	7 11
Subchloride ...	12 5	11 11	11 2	10 8	10 5
Subgallate ...	9 7	9 1	8 4	7 10	7 7
Subnitrate ...	7 8	7 2	6 5	5 11	5 8

* Contracts are booked for 1 cwt. and upwards for delivery over three months and are subject to a rise and fall clause. A rebate of 3d. per lb. is allowed on sales of not less than 2 cwt: salts (assorted if required) provided delivery is completed within three months. All deliveries ex contract are sold on net cash 14 days' terms.

BROMIDES.—Makers' scales of prices steady. No Continental quotations. POTASSIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s. per lb. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 10d.; one cwt., 1s. 11d.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d. per lb. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 11d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb., net. Resale clause applies. 28-lb. parcels and one-cwt. cases free. Export quotations are maintained, as follows: POTASSIUM, B.P. five cwt., 1s. 4d.; one cwt., 1s. 4½d. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 5d.; one cwt., 1s. 5½d. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 6½d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Small spot inquiry: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d.; per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

CAFFEINE.—Continental material, spot prices: pure alkaloid, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packing extra. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. 5½d.; one cwt., 5s. 6½d.; 56 lb., 5s. 7½d.; smaller quantities, 5s. 8½d. per lb., delivered. British material, pure, 56 lb., 8s. 4d.; less, 8s. 6d. per lb. Citrate, 56 lb., 5s. 9d.; less, 6s. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Small demand at steady prices: one cwt., 1s. 0½d.; 56 lb., 1s. 1½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 2d.; smaller quantities, up to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CHLOROFORM.—Prices quoted by the makers are: two cwt., 2s. 5½d. per lb.; one cwt., 2s. 6d.; 56 lb., 2s. 6½d.; less, 2s. 7½d. per lb., in w-quarts of 8 lb. Packed in drums, ½d. per lb. less. Small bottles extra, from 5d. per lb. for ½-lb. bottles to 1d. for 2-lb. bottles. Carriage paid on minimum cwt. lots.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Quoted unchanged. British material quoted at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Market continues steady: British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 79s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

GLYCERIN (B.P.).—Makers' prices for chemically pure, double distilled S.G. 1.260, were advanced £10 per ton last week.

Contracts or single deliveries of	Under 1 cwt.	1 cwt. and under 2½ cwt.	2½ cwt. and under 5 cwt.	5 cwt. and under 10 cwt.	10 cwt. and under 20 cwt.	1 ton and under 5 ton
Minimum deliveries off contracts of ...	1 cwt.	1 cwt.	1 cwt.	2 cwt.	5 cwt.	
In glass packages	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 lb. bottles ... per lb.	1 1					
1 Winchester ... "	1 0					
3 Winchester ... "	1 1					
6 " ... "	10 10					
12 " ... "	10 10					
Nett. Bottles extra						
Tins 14 lb. per cwt.	92 6	88 0	87 0	84 0	83 0	79 0
Tins 28 lb. "	89 6	85 6	84 6	81 6	80 6	76 6
Tins 56 lb. "	86 6	83 0	82 0	79 0	78 0	74 0
Drums 1 cwt. (charged 20s.) "	—	78 6	77 6	74 6	73 6	69 6
Drums 2½ cwt. (charged 60s.) "	—	—	75 6	72 6	71 6	67 6
Drums 5 cwt. (charged 75s.) "	—	—	—	72 0	71 0	67 0
Drums 10 cwt. (charged 100s.) "	—	—	—	—	70 6	66 6

Tins and cases free, glass packages and iron drums charged extra and returnable. Drums credited in full only if returned carriage forward in good condition within six months of date of invoice. Contracts are booked for delivery over 12 months. 2½ per cent. monthly account except where stated net. 14 lb. and over carriage paid direct ex works, smaller quantities carriage paid if forming part of a carriage paid order. Any style and size of package may be assorted to secure relative quantity price. The prices are quoted subject to an undertaking on the part of the buyer not to resell at prices and terms below the scale for such quantities current at the time the resale is made.

HEXAMINE.—Makers' prices for bulk quantities are keen: moderate business: B.P. powder, at about 1s. 2½d.; free-running crystals from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., carriage paid, for bulk lots. Dealers quoting free-running crystals, one cwt., 1s. 4d.; 14 lb., 1s. 8d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. per lb., carriage paid.

MERCURIALS.—Makers' scales of prices continue firm: not less than one cwt., ammoniated, B.P., lump, 5s. 5d.; powder, 5s. 7d.; bichloride, B.P., lump, 4s. 8d.; powder, 4s. 4d.; chloride, B.P., 5s. 5d.; yellow oxide, B.P., 5s. 10d.; persulphate, white, B.P.C., 5s. 7d.; sulphide, black (hyd. sulph. cum sulph., 50 per cent.), 5s. 6d.; less than one cwt., ammoniated, B.P., lump, 5s. 6d.; powder, 5s. 8d.; bichloride, B.P., lump, 4s. 9d.; powder, 4s. 5d.; chloride, B.P., 5s. 6d.; yellow oxide, B.P., 5s. 11d.; persulphate, white, B.P.C., 5s. 8d.; sulphide, black (hyd. sulph. cum sulph., 50 per cent.), 5s. 7d. per lb. Special prices for large quantities.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Market steadier, fair business: spot, ten cwt., 1s. 1½d.; five cwt., 1s. 2d.; one cwt., 1s. 2½d.; less than one cwt., 1s. 2½d.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—Fair business at former low values: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 7d. to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

PHENAZONE.—Still offered cheaply on spot. This product has not been re-exempted from key industry duty for 1937: crystals, five cwt., 8s. 7½d.; two cwt., 8s. 9½d.; and less, 9s. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Moderate spot sales, values steady: two cwt., 2s. 9d.; one cwt., 2s. 10d.; 28 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 3s. 1d.; 7 lb., 3s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERNANGANATE (B.P.).—This product has not been re-exempted from liability to key industry duty for 1937. Market tends firmer: spot, quantities in drums, about 9d.; druggists' parcels, 10d. to 1s. per lb., as to quantity.

QUININE SALTS.—Convention prices continue nominally unchanged. Quoted in sterling only: sulphate, 2s. 2d.; bisulphate, 2s. 2d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 9½d.; salicylate, 2s. 10½d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 8½d.; bihydrochloride, 3s.; hydrobromide, 2s. 8½d.; bihydrobromide, 3s.; valerianate, 3s. 8d.; hypophosphite, 4s.; alkaloids, 3s. 0½d. per oz., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-oz. tins free, smaller packages extra.

RESORCIN.—Small business, market steady: crystals, one cwt., 4s. 11d.; 56 lb., 5s.; 28 lb., 5s. 1d.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; less than 7 lb., up to 6s. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Fair business, market steady: five cwt., 1s. 7d.; one cwt., 1s. 7½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 8d.; 14 lb., 1s. 9d.; 7 lb., 1s. 10d.; 4 lb., 2s. per lb.

SANTONIN.—A few small sales reported with quoted prices in the region of £13 to £13 10s. per kilo, ex store.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE.—Fair business at steady figures: spot, one cwt., 12s. 3d.; 28 lb., 12s. 6d.; 14 lb., 12s. 9d.; 7 lb., 13s.; smaller parcels, up to 13s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Seasonal business and the market is fairly steady: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., 1s. 5½d.; one cwt., 1s. 6d.; 28 lb., 1s. 9d.; 14 lb., 1s. 11d.; 7 lb., 2s.; 1 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Normal business, quoted unchanged: British makers quote at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers offering foreign materials at competitive prices.

THEOBROMINE.—Continental material: pure, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb. Sodium salicylate, two cwt., 6s. 3½d.; one cwt., 6s. 4½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5½d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6½d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packages extra.

THYMOL.—Modest inquiry, quotations steady: synthetic, fine white, one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 3d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 7 lb., 7s. per lb.; ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 5d.; 56 lb., 8s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 9s. 5½d.; 14 lb., 10s. 6d. per lb.

VANILLIN.—Convention prices unchanged, limited business: ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 12s. 9d.; one cwt., 13s.; 56 lb., 13s. 3d.; less, 13s. 9d. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR.—Only limited spot business. New crop is firmly maintained for shipment, and near bids have again been ignored: spot, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d., as to quality; No. 2, 2s. 6d. Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, new crop, January-February, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

ALOES.—Rather quiet except for spot sales of Curaçao. Cape, spot, 60s. to 62s. 6d., as to quality; shipment, prime, 57s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 95s. to 115s.; shipment, 92s. 6d. to 95s. per cwt., c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—English regulus is quoted at £67 10s. to £68 10s. Chinese, £56 per ton, ex warehouse.

BALSAMS.—Market has been slack. *Tolu*, 1s. 9d.; *Canada*, 2s. 7d.; *Copaiba*, 1s. 2d.; *Peru*, 5s. 4d. per lb., spot.

BUCHU.—Business has been difficult, market easier. Rounds, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d., as to quality; ovals, 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

BURDOCK ROOT.—Dealers are quoting small spot parcels at about 45s. per cwt.

CAMPOR.—Quite a fair amount of spot business. Japanese, spot, tablets, 2s. 5d.; powder, 2s. 2½d.; slabs, 2s. 2½d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, tablets, 2s. 1½d.; powder, 1s. 11d.; slabs, 1s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f.; English refined flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., ½ oz. and ¼ oz., 3s. 6d. per lb. Contracts at special prices.

CANTHARIDES.—Chinese quoted dearer forward: spot, Russian, 6s.; Chinese, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity; shipment, 1s. 8½d., c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—Bombay seed very firm, spot, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.; shipment, 4s. 7d., c.i.f. Aleppy greens, shipment, 3s. 4d., c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Values fully steady, business modest: spot, 1933 peel, 65s.; 1936 peel, 56s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, 1934 peel, 56s.; 1936 peel, 52s. per cwt., c.i.f.

CLOVES.—Market has been quiet and is fractionally easier. Zanzibar, spot, 8d.; shipment, December-January, 7½d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 7½d.; shipment, December-January, 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended December 5 were 213, and the deliveries 309, leaving a stock of 1,783. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 4,954 and the deliveries 4,058. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended December 5 were nil, and the deliveries 197, leaving a stock of 844. From January 1 to date the landings of Madagascar have been 3,177 and the deliveries 3,694 packages.

COCOA BUTTER.—Market continues firm at a further advance. Prime English, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; foreign, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., as to quantity.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Values are about maintained on a quiet market: spot, fine, 27s.; medium, 26s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, halves, December, 26s. 9d.; January-March, 27s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Bergen reports the shipment market is steady, with business rather quieter. Finest Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing medicinal oil, 96s. to 97s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. New-foundland non-freezing medicinal oil, about 130s. per barrel, ex store. British non-freezing medicinal oil is now quoted at 92s. to 100s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, duty free, while quotations from another home source are at higher figures.

DERRIS ROOT.—Inquiry for shipment continues, and some quotations tend rather dearer, the range at present being from 8½d. to 9½d. per lb., c.i.f., basis 17 per cent. ether extract.

ERGOT.—Not much business moving. No shipment offers of Russian; a parcel on spot is offered at 4s. 6d. Portuguese, spot, up to 5s. Shipment orders sent to Portugal at 4s. 3d., c.i.f., ignored; their last price was 4s. 10½d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN.—A very firm market, with supplies running short: spot, 47s. 6d. to 50s. per cwt.

GINGER.—Market steadier with more business being done. West African, spot, 65s.; shipment, January-March, 43s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold in barrels, 85s. to 90s.; small grinding, 60s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt., in bags, ex store.

GUM ACACIA.—Market remains slack: spot, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 38s. 6d.; bleached No. 1, 100s.; extra, 115s. per cwt.; shipment, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 35s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

HONEY.—Market has been rather slow this week, but values are fully steady: Jamaican, 42s. to 50s. for dark manufacturing to pale set; Californian, white clover, 52s. 6d., duty paid; Canadian, white clover, 50s., ex store. Mexican firm at 39s. 6d., duty paid.

HYDRASTIS.—Hardly any bulk inquiry: spot and forward quoted at 12s. 6d. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—Market continues very firm with no shipment offers: Matto Grosso, B.P. test, 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, nominal.

MENTHOL.—Moderate spot business with the market fairly steady: K/S brands, spot, 12s. 1½d. to 12s. 3d.; in bond, 11s.; afloat offering at 10s. 6d., c.i.f.; and re-sellers of December-January at 10s. 3d., c.i.f. Japanese shippers quote January-March, 10s. 6d., with re-sellers at 10s. per lb., c.i.f. CHINESE, B.P., is offered on spot at 12s., and finds a steady sale. No shipment offers of new crop. English synthetic is quoted unchanged from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

MERCURY.—Spanish metal is firm; shipment orders accepted for despatch when possible at 68 dollars per bottle, f.o.b. Continent, £14 2s. per bottle, c.i.f., London; spot, in small lots, £14 5s. per bottle, ex store.

OPIMUM.—Occasional spot business at steady prices: spot, Turkish, 1s. 2½d. per unit, landed and duty paid. Persian, 1s. per unit, in bond.

ORANGE PEEL.—Supplies of thin cut Tripoli are available at about 1s. per lb.

PEPPER.—At the substantial advance, the market is firm, Lámpong, in bond, 2½d.; shipment, January-March, 3d.; March-May, 3d.; April-June, 3½d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4½d.; shipment, December-January, 39s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4½d.; shipment, December-January, 39s., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 5½d.; shipment, January-March, 5½d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Business rather slow, slightly easier forward: spot, 8½d. per lb.; shipment, December-January, 74s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—A fair business, particularly in the best grades of Shensi. Spot, Shensi, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; quoted for shipment at 3s. 7d., c.i.f., which the market considers too dear. Pickings, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. Rough Round, all pinky, 1s. 7½d.; three-quarters pinky, 1s. 6d.; ordinary quality, 1s. 5d. per lb., ex store.

RUBBER.—Values have again advanced, business has been slightly less active. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 9½d.; December, 9½d.; January, 9½d.; January-March, 9½d.; April-June, 9½d.; July-September, 9½d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Business routine on spot. Jamaican grey, 1s. 2d. native, mixed colours, 11d. to 1s. per lb., as to quantity, spot.

SENEGA.—Inquiry remains poor. Spot, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.; shipment, 1s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

SENNA.—Tinnevely: business has not been of much account, with prices unchanged from last report. Alexandrian: the market is still bare of supplies of best bold hand-picked pods, and only ordinary to fair qualities offer at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., ex wharf.

SHELLAC.—Market is steady but quiet: spot, standard TN orange, 51s. to 56s.; fine orange, 62s. 6d. to 125s.; pure button, 60s. to 65s. per cwt., spot. For delivery, TN, December, 50s. 6d.; March, 52s. For arrival, TN, December-January, 49s. per cwt., c.i.f.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Some small spot demand, wired bundles, 1s. 2d.; grinding quality, 7d. per lb., ex store.

SQUILL.—Dealers are quoting spot, good white, from 27s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt., as to quantity.

TRAGACANTH.—November returns: Deliveries out of warehouse 1,219 packages; landings, 415; stocks, 2,425 packages. No advice of further shipments from the source. On spot, a few cases of druggists fine white ribbon at £60. No stocks of seconds and thirds. More interest in the lower grades valued from £7 10s. to £9 per cwt., ex store.

WAX.—BEE'S.—Market firm; shipment offers restricted. Calcutta, bleached, spot, 135s.; shipment, December-January, 128s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 125s.; in bond, 115s.; shipment, 115s., c.i.f. Benguella, spot, 125s.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f. Conakry, no spot available; shipment, 115s. per cwt., c.i.f. Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 125s.; shipment, steady at 122s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. CARNAUBA.—Market remains quiet. Fatty grey, spot, 156s.; afloat, 148s.; shipment, December-January, 140s., c.i.f. Chalky grey, spot, 155s.; afloat, 143s.; shipment, December-January, 140s., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality, 210s.; f.a.q., 200s.; afloat, 195s.; shipment, December-January, 187s. 6d., c.i.f. Mediana, spot, 205s.; shipment, 185s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Essential Oils, etc.

RATHER quieter markets are reported, but values are keeping quite steady. Sicilian hand-pressed lemon is the feature of the markets and continues very strong. Japanese peppermint is fully steady and in fair demand.

ANISE (STAR).—With no shipments offers, the spot market, which is only in limited supply, tends firmer. Business has been quite good: spot, leads, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; tins, 3s. to 3s. 1d.; drums, 2s. 10½d. per lb., ex store.

BERGAMOT.—During the past week there has been, it is reported, no firm shipment offers from the source, and it is now suggested that no important quantities are likely to be released up to the end of the year; the quotation is nominal at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. c.i.f. Spot supplies are available, and these are mostly firmly held for 11s. 6d., ex store. Actual business has been unimportant.

BOIS DE ROSE.—One shipper reports prices slightly dearer and up to 4s. 10½d.; others still at 4s. 9d., c.i.f. Spot, Brazilian, 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

CARAWAY.—Limited inquiry, with the Dutch oil quoted steadily to come forward: Dutch rectified, 7s. 3d.; crude, 6s. 9d. per lb., landed and duty paid.

CASSIA.—Shipment market remains slack; quoted at 2s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f. Good quality oil on spot is valued at 3s. 1d. and inferior oil at cheaper prices.

CLOVE.—Prices for all descriptions continue unchanged and firm. English distilled oil, 4s. 9d.; Zanzibar distilled bud oil, 4s. per lb. in drums. Madagascar, spot, drums, 3s. 9d.; smaller packings, up to 4s. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS.—The small supplies available on spot are quoted dearer. No prompt shipment offers, and distant positions are very restricted. Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 7½d., in tins, and 1s. 6½d., in drums; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 8½d., in tins, per lb., landed; higher prices for small lots on spot. Spanish, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 7d. per lb., ex store.

HO (SHU).—Quite a fair business on spot. Quoted from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., as to quantity and quality.

LEMON.—A fair business is reported in the Sicilian shipment market, with hand-pressed oil firm from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., as to brand and quantity. Supplies of recently landed oil are firm at 11s. 6d. per lb. Machine-made oil has been quoted at 9s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. The outlook generally for the Sicilian oils is strong. Some Californian distilled, regular quality, offered at 1 dollar 50 cents, was sold immediately. It is expected that a further consignment will shortly be available at 6s. 3½d., in small drums.

NUTMEG.—American oil continues to sell in small parcels on spot at about 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. per lb.

ORANGE.—Shipments offers of Sicilian sweet and bitter oil in the region of 12s. 6d. and 9s. 3d. respectively are of no interest. There is plenty of inquiry for new crop French Guinea oil, but shippers are reported to have withdrawn. There are re-sellers at about 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f. Californian, spot, one case, 4s.; two or more cases, 3s. 10d.; small drums, 3s. 9d.; large drums, 3s. 8½d. per lb., business quiet.

PALMAROSA.—Market very steady, fair spot business: spot, 5s. 10½d. to 6s.; shipment, 5s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—Very fair spot business in Japanese, with prices steady at 5s. to 5s. 1½d., as to brand; near afloat sold at 4s. 8d., c.i.f., and distant afloat at 4s. 7d., c.i.f. There are buyers of October-December at 4s. 4½d. and a seller at 4s. 6d., c.i.f. Japanese shippers quote January-February, 4s. 8d.; January-March, 4s. 7½d., c.i.f., with re-sellers of January-March, 4s. 4½d., c.i.f. CHINESE oil on spot sells slowly at about 5s. per lb. No offers of new crop for shipment, shippers stating they are not interested in current prices. The American natural oil is quoted for shipment at about 2 dollars 30 to 45 cents per lb., c.i.f., but no interest is shown; spot supplies are offered at comparatively cheaper prices.

PETITGRAIN.—Most holders are steady at 3s. 6d. for cases and 3s. 9d. for small lots; shipment, 3s. 4d., c.i.f.

ROSEMARY.—Business has continued on a good scale and some importers have cleared their stocks. No shipment business practicable. Spanish oil, spot, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, 19s. per lb., in one-case lots on spot; practically no second-hand offerings. English-made East Indian, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. English-made West Indian, business done at 7s. 3d. per lb. Australian oil continues steady: five cases, 14s. 6d.; one case, 14s. 9d.; 7-lb. tins, 15s. 3d. per lb.

SPEARMINT.—Not much business except in few small spot orders. Spot, about 8s. 9d.; shipment, 8s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

SPIKE.—No shipment business practicable. Spanish, on spot, is fully steady at about 5s. per lb. for good quality oil.

WORMSEED.—Business of no importance. Spot, U.S.P. oil, 9s. to 9s. 3d.; shipment, 8s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

Commercial Notes

ALEXANDRIAN SENNA TRADE.—Exports from the Sudan during the first six months of 1936 amounted to 272 metric tons, valued at £E.9,246, as compared with 189 tons, £E.5,073, during the corresponding period of 1935, an increase of 44 per cent. in quantity. Great Britain accounted for 53 per cent. of the total quantity exported, while the United States was accredited with 30 per cent. Average unit prices for the period under review were higher as compared with the corresponding period of 1935.

JAPANESE AGAR EXPORTS.—Exports from Japan during the first half of 1936 amounted to 2,823,410 lb., valued at 3,927,200 yen, as compared with a total of 2,260,236 lb. (2,579,106 yen) for the same period in 1935 and 1,728,305 lb. (1,955,050 yen) for the first half of 1934. The United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany, in the order named, are the principal markets, together purchasing 50 per cent. of the total exports. The carry-over from the 1936 season was expected to be small, as the export demand during the first half of the year was heavy. Production estimates for the new season were substantially the same as last year.

CURAÇAO ALOES PRODUCTION.—The 1936 aloes crop in Aruba was completed in September. The output was reduced to 4,000 cases of 125 lb. each, a decrease of 1,500 cases from the March estimate, and of 500 cases from the estimate of June 30, 1936. About 2,500 cases have already been exported, leaving 1,500 cases available at the end of September. To these must be added approximately 3,200 cases held from former years, which are being retained for higher prices, reported to be about \$0.25 per lb. According to present indications, the 1936 crop will be exhausted before the end of the year. The situation in Donaire, a minor producer of aloes, is unknown. Early in the year the output was estimated at about 1,200 cases, probably reduced by dry weather to 800 cases.

U.S.A. CINCHONA AND QUININE IMPORTS.—Imports for the first eight months of 1936, with the comparative 1935 figures, are as follows:—

	1935 (8 months)		1936 (8 months)	
	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Cinchona bark, lb.	856,000	335,000	1,287,000	484,000
Quinine sulphate, oz.	906,000	427,000	1,079,000	519,000
Other quinine and alkaloids and salts from cinchona bark, oz.	1,580,000	240,000	1,411,000	399,000
Other cinchona derivatives	—	74,000	—	22,000

U.S.A. GLYCERIN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The importation in August of 1,663,566 lb. of crude glycerin, and 6,620,760 lb. of refined, imports totalled, respectively, 5,413,228 lb. and 901,273 lb., in the first eight months of 1936 compared with 4,785,567 and 62,132 in the corresponding period of 1935. Glycerin exports declined to 833,142 lb. in the 1936 eight-month period from 1,919,724 in the same 1935 period.

Year	Imports				Exports	
	Crude		Refined			
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
1932	5,382,252	204,626	2,347,508	142,359	260,339	28,609
1933	8,473,085	246,895	2,775,687	166,991	—	—
1934	15,081,227	1,040,065	2,213,942	208,989	—	—
1935	8,220,934	656,734	68,566	8,277	3,353,625	450,248
1935 (8 months)	4,785,567	411,636	62,132	7,094	1,919,724	258,167
1936 (8 months)	5,413,228	529,277	901,273	140,159	833,242	127,357

GERMAN SYNTHETIC AROMATICS EXPORTS.—The total quantity shipped during 1935 was 907 tons, against 674 tons in 1934, 714 tons in 1933, 799 tons in 1932, 924 tons in 1931 and 921 tons in 1930. The chief destinations during the past three years were as follows:—

Destination	Thousands of marks			Destination	Thousands of marks		
	1933	1934	1935		1933	1934	1935
Belgium	276	200	142	Czechoslovakia ...	184	198	229
Denmark	65	67	108	Hungary	95	81	114
Poland	153	36	47	British India ...	220	193	294
France	190	161	78	China	200	206	239
Greece	43	47	87	Japan	80	169	229
Great Britain ...	273	327	285	United States ...	422	248	467
Italy	256	189	219	Argentina	80	78	84
Netherlands ...	406	329	189	Brazil	184	246	307
Norway	57	55	54	Chile	35	46	78
Austria	123	126	111	Mexico	24	29	57
Rumania	70	40	139	Venezuela	38	*	60
Sweden	179	206	202	All others	468	261	560
Switzerland ...	332	318	334				
Spain	208	159	157	Total exports ...	4,660	4,195	4,870

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book," 1936, p. 322.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," November 4, 1936)

- "MERRIMACS"; for medicated sweetmeats (3). By J. W. Lightbown & Sons, Ltd., 3 Manchester Road, Accrington, Lancs. 571,356. (Associated.)
- "JENIREN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By C. Notter, Erasmusstrasse, 20/24, Berlin, N.W.87. 570,224. (Associated.)
- "OYSTRAX"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Ostrex Co., Inc., 2720 Broadway, New York, U.S.A. 570,829.
- Caricature of bee dressed as king; for medicinal chemicals (3). By New Zealand Honey Control Board, 28 Stanley Street, Auckland, New Zealand. 571,587. (Associated.)
- "BOLDARLEM"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Société Anonyme pour L'Expansion des Marques de Fabrique et de Commerce, 122 Rue Danton, Courbevoie (Seine), France. 571,719.
- "LA BARONESSE"; for all goods (3); for all goods (48). By Les Parfums Chypron S.A., 56 Rue Douis Blanc, Courbevoie (Seine), France. 571,721/722. (Associated.)
- "PERFYLLON"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Homburg Pharma, Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 572,029.
- "SANAMAR"; for medicated preparations for sickness, etc. (3). By Mothersill Remedy Co., Ltd., 294 St. Paul Street West, Montreal, Canada. 572,162.
- Picture of man taking snuff, and seal (letter W disclaimed); for medicated snuff (3). By J. & H. Wilson, Ltd., Sharrow Vale Road, Sheffield. 571,094. (Associated.)
- Triangle in hexagon design; for surgical unmedicated instruments (11). By Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., 26 Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Birmingham. 571,392.
- "SHOCKING"; for perfumes (48). By Schiaparelli, S.A., 166 Calle Vendome, Paris. 571,032.
- "EMIR"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Dana, S.A., 166 Calle Naples, Barcelona, Spain. 571,667.
- "STERA-KLEEN"; for dentifrices, etc. (48). By Steradent, Ltd., Chitty Street, London, W.1. 571,903. (Associated.)

APPLICATION AMENDMENT

The specification for "WESTERN GLORY" in Class 48, No. 566,764, by Western Counties Products, Ltd., has been amended to "perfumery, including toilet articles and preparations for the teeth and hair, but not including perfumed soap."

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," November 11, 1936.)

- "THROMSTAB"; for veterinary chemicals (2). By Boots, Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 569,541. (Associated.)
- Two black diamonds; for manures and fertilisers (2). By H. W. Peabody & Co. (London), Ltd., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. 570,822. (Associated.)
- "JECTOL"; for medicated sheep injections (2). By A. L. Davies, Church Street, Llanrhaidr, Oswestry. 570,374.
- "APOTHIDE"; for medicated veterinary preparations (2). By Chapman & Son (Grimsby), Ltd., Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby. 572,199.
- "HOKUREN"; for medicinal insect repelling preparations, for personal use (3). By Hoshio-Sekinin Hokkaido Shinyo-Kobai-Hanbai-Kumiai Rengokai, 1 Nishi 1-chome, Kita-Yojo, Sapporo, Japan. 568,179.
- "TOP MILL"; for medicated snuff (3). By J. & H. Wilson, Ltd., Westbrook Mill, Sharrow Vale Road, Sheffield. 571,196. (Associated.)
- "CAL-C-MAL"; "ROCHE APICUR"; for medicinal chemicals (3), for medicinal bee venom (3). By Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works, Ltd., 51 Bowes Road, London, N.13. 568,299/569,068. (Associated.)
- Signature "PETER MACK"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By P. Mack & Sons, 282 High Road, London, N.15. 571,493.
- "MUSORON"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Norgine Pharmaceutical Products (London), Ltd., Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2. 571,342.
- "LECTROSTATIC"; for medicated face creams and powders (3). By Tokalon, Ltd., Chase Road, London, N.W.10. 571,499. (Associated.)
- "LUBRAL"; for sedative and hypnotic chemicals in tablet form (3). By Coates & Cooper, Ltd., 94 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. 571,745.
- "ALVERAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Transcutan, Ltd., 15 Sheepscar Street South, Leeds, 7. 572,291.
- "SANIDENT"; for toilet denture powder (48). By Thornton & Ross, Ltd., Colne Vale Road, Huddersfield. 570,183. (Associated.)

Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Selling Medicinal Herbs

SIR,—It was somewhat startling on perusing your issue of November 28 to discover two pages devoted exclusively to the subject of herbs and, moreover, to find one of the writers unashamedly suggesting to chemists (he did not add "and druggists") their profit-making potentialities. Surely this is *infra dig.*—and yet, on second thoughts, it would appear to be not altogether so, as one reflects on the character of some of the sources of income of the present-day pharmacist and the flourishing appearance of many of the despised herbalists. It is a sad anomaly that this valuable section of the chemist and druggist's business should have been so neglected and that it now provides the basis of the trade of a by no means insignificant opposition—the herbalist—whose numbers annually increase. The pharmacist will tell you that he values the dispensing section of his business not because of its money-making characteristics but because of the personal contact it provides with his customers, whose other—often non-pharmaceutical—wants maintain his steady income. The herbalist, on the other hand, with, in many cases, a superficial (and inexpensively acquired) knowledge of herbs, enjoys the same—and often a more personal—contact with his clients, and the added advantage of adequate remuneration for his labours. It is interesting to contrast the crude vegetable drugs of the pharmacist and of the herbalist—rhubarb, aloes, senna, ipecacuanha, cinchona, opium, ergot and cascara versus elder, peppermint, broom, comfrey, scullcap, horehound, bryony and coltsfoot. It is evident at first sight that in so far as the pharmacist is concerned "distance lends enchantment"; any one of these important drugs must have travelled at least a thousand miles. Not so with the herbalist, in whom "familiarity" has not bred "contempt"—his drugs are indigenous and growing oftentimes less than ten miles from his door. Must it, then, be that the clients of the latter are more credulous, or do his remedies really succeed? There are few pharmacists who could not adduce ample proof that the answer to this question is in the affirmative. It may be said that the present knowledge of the therapeutic properties of herbal remedies is too empirical, and that specific active principles are known to be present in the others. This, however, begs the question. "Trial and error" have been the watchwords of the early "clinicians" who first used ergot and aloes as well as of those who to-day use elder and peppermint—the latter probably having less fatalities to their "credit" than the former. Strange it is that the present Pharmacopoeia points to a revulsion of feeling on the part of pharmacologists—for do not the inclusion of the *Pulveratæ* (opium, belladonna, ipecacuanha, digitalis, nux vomica and others) indicate a realisation that the whole drug is better than one isolated principle, at any rate in respect of certain uses? And may it not well be that the less potent remedies of the herbalist will one day again find their place in the medical armoury, ousting some of the new-fangled proprietaries whose use is largely the result of well-organised publicity and careful "ploughing" with a section of the medical fraternity?

Yours faithfully,

Leicester.

A. CHAMINGS.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will allow me to voice my views in your valuable journal on the article "Selling Medicinal Herbs" which appeared in last week's issue of the *C. & D.* The selling of medicinal herbs by those who do not understand it is by no means so simple as the article suggests. There are endless pitfalls. First, about nine-tenths of the herbs used in herbalism are quite unknown to pharmacists and the medical profession. They are a class of their own. There are many different plants known by the same common name, most of which have no medicinal value. It is only long experience which enables the herbalist to know the right one. It is therefore easy for the untrained to give the wrong plant and possibly do more harm than good—to say nothing of the possibility of a claim for damages for incapacity caused through ignorance. A large percentage of those who believe in herbal medication are well-read, and do converse in botanical names and therapeutics. These people would be quick to detect that the pharmacist did not know anything about the subject. They would consequently lose confidence and probably assume that he was

equally ignorant on the pharmaceutical side of his business. This impression would undoubtedly be created in the home circle. A pharmacist must never look ignorant. Then again, pharmacy and herbalism are incompatible. The pharmacist is specially appointed by law to sell and dispense poisons, while the herbalist disagrees with the administration of poisons. How can the pharmacist say "Take more poisons" and in the same breath say "Don't take poisons"? Then the qualified herbalist is a consultant and prescribes. The Pharmaceutical Society's policy is that pharmacists should not prescribe. The herbalist is required to study anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, pathology, diagnosis, therapeutics, etc. If an outsider wished to enter pharmacy the pharmacist would say, and quite rightly, too, "Study and qualify or keep out." We say the same. Pharmacy for the pharmacist and herbalism for the herbalist if you please, gentlemen.—Yours faithfully,

QUALIFIED HERBALIST (2/12).

P.A.T.A. Council Election

SIR,—Will you permit me through your columns to thank all those who voted for me at the recent P.A.T.A. Council election? It will be my constant aim to maintain the principles on which the Association was founded and to safeguard the interests of the retail section.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS MARNS.

Ealing Green, W.5.

Anti-Gas Precautions, etc.

SIR,—The majority of provincial pharmacists will have read with astonishment and dismay the conclusions of Mr. Davidson Pratt, in his talk to the London chemists on the air-raid precautionary scheme, and the support given to his remarks by our secretary. Once again we, as pharmacists, have in effect been told to go home and be good boys, and if we are lucky we may be permitted to join the air-raid precautionary scheme as unofficial storekeepers for the convenience of: (1) The official first-aid detachments; (2) anyone who cares to take advantage of our services after going to their natural first port of call in an emergency, the police station. And we continue to stand for this kind of treatment, and our elected representatives have nothing to say, no explanation as to why and how. Once again, we have had the opportunity to take on some official status as pharmacists and—they don't want us. One is tempted to ask: Is this evident animus shown to the craft evidence of dislike to the body as a whole, or to our elected representatives? Animus there is; no one who thinks of the rejection of pharmacists by the Services, of the rejection of our representations to the Home Office on the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, of the ignoring of our claim to be paid in full for dispensing under the N.H.I. Acts, of the absence of any provision for pharmacists in the new public medical services, and now the cold shoulder with regard to these air-raid precautions, can have any doubt on the matter. That this hostility may be personal leads one to compare the treatment accorded to chemists in Sheffield.

As soon as it became known to the Sheffield Pharmacy Club that an opportunity had arisen to take some part in the air-raid scheme in this district, the secretary at once got in touch with the local officer in charge and offered on behalf of the members to assist in the formation of a detachment of chemists for training as gas detection officers. The offer was accepted, and we have sent out to all chemists in the area covered by the Sheffield and District Branch an invitation to a meeting to be held in the Grand Hotel, Sheffield, on December 11 at 9 p.m., when the whole scheme will be explained by the area officer in charge. Following this talk it is hoped that we shall be able to proceed with the formation of this training detachment. I should like to suggest that if other local associations adapt a similar procedure we may convince the powers that be that our scientific knowledge and training are worthy of a more useful and dignified position than that envisaged by Mr. Pratt, a position more in keeping with our capabilities, which would enable us to do work to the betterment of the craft and the community as a whole.—Yours faithfully,

LEONARD STOCKS.

Sheffield, 9.

Poisons Queries

H. P., Ltd. (5/12).—Trimethylxanthine-thiocyan-ammonia or "Rhodapurin" is not a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

R. V. C. (30/11).—Cherry-laurel water, according to the B.P.C., contains from 0.09 per cent. to 0.11 per cent. w/v of HCN. A lotion containing less than 0.1 per cent. of HCN is exempted from the First Schedule, but is still a Part I poison and so subject to labelling restrictions. The amount of cherry-laurel water can either be shown on a separate label or within a frame using the words "Poison. For external use only." This label can be printed in any colour. The lotion should be in a poison bottle.

E. D. O. (1/12).—The dispensing of collut. pot. c. phenol, N.F., and garg. phenol. co., N.F., is subject only to the labelling requirements applicable to Section 19 medicines, i.e., they must bear the name and address of the seller, and the supplier can exercise discretion as to whether or not a fluted (poison) bottle is used. The words "For external use only" should not appear on the label, as this requirement relates to medicines for external application, and neither a mouth wash nor a gargle comes within the category of medicines for external application.

H. J. S. (5/12).—The proposed wording is illegal as the trade name and address are incorrect in two respects, viz.:—

- (1) The abbreviated name is not the trade name.
- (2) The addresses relate to two separate businesses.

It would be quite in order for the actual maker's name and address to appear on the label and carton. Alternatively, a space for the name and address may be left blank. The second business can be supplied under Section 20 (wholesale), and this retailer in either case affixes a slip label with his name and address. The first method has the advantage of making it unnecessary for the maker in selling by retail to use a separate slip label; and also permits his name and address to appear on the preparation (as the maker) on supplies retailed by the other seller. The following particulars must appear on both label and carton:—

Contains tinct. chlorof. et. morph. B.P. '85,
3.75% v/v.
Caution: It is dangerous to exceed the stated
dose.

Such particulars must be surrounded by a line within which there are no other words than those required by the Act and Rules, which is best met by enclosing only these in a frame when printing either label or carton.

O. S. C. (16/11).—The poison label for a wholesale supply on the prescription of a medical practitioner or to a prescribed formula must include in full the name and address of the wholesaler (i.e., initials and name only of town are not sufficient). In addition, the other labelling particulars, including word "Poison" or other prescribed indication of character, the name and proportion of poison must appear on the label. If a liquid other than a medicine, the words "Not to be taken" must be added, or alternatively if a lotion or similar article add the words "For external use only." Such (wholesale) supply must be made only to a purchaser for the purpose of his business or profession (since a wholesaler cannot dispense poisons for private use).

P. G. B. (20/9).—In the case of "To be repeated as required," there seems no reason why the prescription should not be dispensed an unlimited number of times, provided the restrictions under Rule 12 are duly carried out. Further, it is interesting to note that in the Memorandum just issued by the Home Office there is a paragraph on repeat prescriptions for Fourth Schedule poisons. This states as follows:—

It is to be appreciated that there is no prohibition, as in the case of "Dangerous Drugs," of a "repeat" prescription being dispensed more than a stated number of times. If, therefore, a practitioner states on the prescription for a Fourth Schedule poison "to be repeated as required," for example, and does not direct that it shall be repeated a specific number of times it is open to his patient to obtain

the drug on the prescription indefinitely. The question whether a practitioner may properly issue a prescription upon which a drug can be obtained indefinitely is one for the practitioner himself to decide in the light of the circumstances of the case. In this connexion it is to be recalled that the Poisons Board, in explanation of its recommendation that the Rule should be made, remarked: "It frequently happens that these drugs are genuinely required over long periods of time, e.g., phenobarbitone in cases of epilepsy, and it would create an unnecessary hardship for the patient to be compelled to incur frequent medical fees merely in order to renew the prescription. . . ."

E. P., Ltd. (2/12).—There is evident misconception in your interpretation of the labelling requirements applicable to poisons. The instruction to label "aceta" with "Poison. Not to be taken" refers to the vinegar itself and not to admixtures containing them, which may be internal or external medicines or even non-medicinal preparations. Labelling problems mainly arise from the fact that both the character of the poisonous product and the conditions of sale have to be taken into consideration in working out labelling requirements. Your second example illustrates this, as a mixture containing "acid. sulph. dil." as the poison is practically certain to be below the exemption limit for this substance, and therefore free from poisoning label requirements. The question as to whether the word "Poison" or other prescribed indication of character must be surrounded by a line depends upon whether words other than those required by the Act and Rules appear on the label. The inclusion of the dose on the label of a medicine (such as Easton's syrup) supplied made-up ready for use can be legitimately regarded as words required by statute. Mouth washes introduce questions according to character and concentration. Rule 2 states that a mouth wash is not an internal medicine, therefore if supplied under Section 18 the label must include the word "Poison." In the case of a concentrated preparation the words "Not to be taken" must be added, as it is not a medicine made up ready for the internal treatment of human ailments. On the other hand, "For external use only" is inapplicable as it is not a medicine for external application. (See reply to *E. D. O.*)

H. N. D. (19/11).—The statutory labelling particulars are as follows:—

Podophyllin Pills

Each pill contains:—
Ext. hyoscy. vir., B.P. 1898, gr. 1½.
Caution: It is dangerous to exceed the stated
dose.

Pilules Universelles

Each pill contains:—
Ext. hyoscy. vir., B.P. 1898, gr. 1.
Caution: It is dangerous to exceed the stated
dose.

The above may be printed on a separate slip label, but if any other words are added the statutory particulars must be surrounded by a line within which there are no other words.

As regards the eye lotion, the proportion of solution of adrenaline hydrochloride must be declared. The label must be in the following form:—

Contains:—
Tinct. bellad., B.P. ... 3.125% v/v.
Liq. adrenal. hydrochlor. B.P. — % v/v.
Poison: For external use only.

The statutory particulars may be on a separate label, or if words other than those required by the Act and Rules appear on the label, the statutory particulars must be surrounded by a line containing no other words.

The use of "— Manufacturing Co." is illegal unless this is a registered trade name, which is presumably not the case (i.e., the name of the seller must be the actual (trade) name).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

L. B. (4/12).—INDUSTRIAL POISONING IN CATTLE.—The solvent referred to in the article on the above subject in the *C. & D.*, October 10, p. 417, was trichlorethylene, and it was stated that the ill-effects were not due to the residual solvent. Likewise years ago carbon disulphide was stated to be injurious for oil extraction from cotton seed, but in this case the effects were due to the residual carbon disulphide left in the cake.

C. V. O. (7/12).—APPLYING FOR A WINE LICENCE.—Under the Licensing Consolidation Act, 1910, a justices' certificate is necessary in order to obtain an off-licence for the sale of wine by retail. The Revenue authorities consider that as the law now stands a person who wishes to obtain a wine retailer's off-licence must either hold also a wine dealer's licence or hold the justices' certificate. Application for this certificate must be made at the general annual licensing meeting and the applicant must comply with the following conditions:—Twenty-one days before he applies the person gives notice in writing (personally or by registered letter) to the local authority of the place in which the premises are situated, and to the superintendent of police, setting forth his name and address, the nature of the licence, and situation of the shop or premises. Twenty-eight days before application is made a similar notice has to be affixed and maintained between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on two consecutive Sundays on the door of the shop, and on the door of the church or chapel in the parish or place where the shop is, or, if there is no church or chapel, in some conspicuous public place. The applicant must advertise the notice in a local paper on a day not more than four weeks and not less than two weeks before the proposed application and on any other days that may be directed by the licensing justices. Applicant must also, twenty-one days before the day of the licensing meeting, give the clerk to the licensing justices notice of his intention, setting forth his name and address, the licence applied for, and the situation of the premises. The grant of a new licence requires confirmation by the confirming body of justices. There is no appeal from a justices' decision refusing to grant a new licence. The justices have power to refuse to renew an off-licence, except where such licence was in force and held by the applicant on June 25, 1902. In all cases of refusal to renew, an appeal lies to Quarter Sessions.

G. B. (27/12).—RADIATOR ANTI-FREEZE.—Anti-freeze mixtures for motor car radiators generally contain proportions of either glycerin or ethylene glycol. Alternatives to these are methylated spirits and mixtures of such salts as calcium chloride and magnesium chloride. "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II, gives the various proportions according to the temperature at which they prevent freezing.

R. E. P. (7/12).—LAWN SAND.—A formula for lawn sand is as follows:—

Ammonium sulphate ...	...	...	3 parts
Calcined sulphate of iron ...	...	...	1 part
Sand ...	...	...	20 parts

Mix with a greater part of rotted leaf mould or good soil, and apply at the rate of 8 oz. per square yard, three or four times a year.

T. B. (8/12).—MOTHS IN FUR.—The best insecticide would be paradichlorobenzene. The crystals should be broken up as finely as possible and scattered freely over the fur, which should have been placed in a tightly closed container, in a temperature at or above 70° F.

S. S. (7/12).—DENTURE CLEANING POWDER.—The formula to which you refer was first published some years ago in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, but we think you will find the following is an improvement:—

Potassium perchlorate ...	...	...	10
Sodium perborate ...	...	...	30
Sodium chloride...	...	...	3

This can be still further improved by the addition of

Boric acid ...	...	...	10
Sulphonated loral ...	...	...	1

The boric acid prevents the perborate from breaking down in moist atmospheres.

W. F. (4/12).—WANKLYN'S SOAP SOLUTION.—This is made as follows:—Dissolve 10 gm. of best Castile soap in 1 litre of alcohol. Each c.c. equals 0.001 calcium carbonate. As the solution does not keep well it is standardised by titrating with a standard hard water, made by dissolving 1.11 gm. calcium chloride in 1 litre of water.

C. & C. (19/12).—BASHAM'S MIXTURE.—This is a synonym for liquor ferri et ammon. acetatis, U.S.P. X., the formula being as follows:—

Tincture of ferric chloride ...	...	...	40 c.c.
Diluted acetic acid ...	...	...	60 c.c.
Solution of ammonium acetate ...	...	...	500 c.c.
Aromatic elixir ...	...	...	120 c.c.
Glycerin ...	...	...	120 c.c.
Water ...	...	...	to 1,000 c.c.

Mix the solution of acetate of ammonium with the acid, add the tincture, then the rest of the ingredients in their order and mix. The dose for humans is 3ss., but we have been unable to trace the dose used in veterinary medicine.

S. D. L. (7/12).—HAND CREAM.—For a slightly greasy hand lotion containing no tragacanth a suitable formula is that for milk of almonds published in the *C. & D.*, November 28, p. 632. The following is a formula for a hand cream with a lanolin base:—

Tincture of benzoin ...	...	...	1 oz.
Glycerin ...	...	...	1 oz.
Lanolin ...	...	...	6 oz.

Franco and W. E. S. (5/12).—CHENOPODIUM OIL FOR DOGS.—The dose of chenopodium oil for dogs is $\text{mij. to } \text{mxxx.}$, for puppies $\text{mij. to } \text{mij.}$. The following formula is recommended for puppies:—

Chenopodium oil ...	...	...	\text{℥ xvj.
Turpentine ...	...	...	\text{℥ ij.
Anise oil ...	...	...	\text{℥ xvj.
Castor oil...	...	...	\text{℥ iiii.
Olive oil ...	...	...	\text{℥ iiii.

Mix and heat gently.

For a full or medium-size puppy, under six weeks, 5ss. in milk, between six and eight weeks 5j.; for small puppies reduce the dose to half, and for toy breeds to a quarter.

D. J. M. (3/12).—ZINC OINTMENT AND CASTOR OIL.—It is obvious that one could add hard wax or other ingredients of high melting point to keep the zinc ointment and castor oil from separating, but the product would hardly be the emollient and easily distributable preparation that zinc ointment with castor oil is. To start with, there are two densities of zinc oxide on the market, and it would be advisable to use the "levis" form for toilet preparations. The addition of some zinc oleate seems to have a stabilising or suspending effect on zinc creams.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," December 11, 1886

Aniline Dyes in the East

It is reported in Indian journals that the Shah of Persia has recently decreed that any carpet weaver who is found using aniline dyes shall be punished by having his hands nailed up over his door. This decree points to an evident determination of the Persian ruler to save one of the staple industries of his dominions from ruin through the demand for "cheap and nasty" goods; and if carried into effect it will no doubt put a stop to the importation of aniline dyes in Persia. In British India, also, many voices are raised against the growing employment of aniline dyes as colouring materials, and the Indian Government are urged to take measures which, if less drastic than those resolved upon by the Shah, shall tend in a similar direction. The Indian exchequer is just now in a very unsatisfactory condition, and it is claimed that a heavy import duty on aniline dyes would yield a good revenue and at the same time encourage the use of the beautiful original indigenous dyes which continue to lose ground.

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Our tablets, by reason of the diversity and extent of our manufacturing activities, are compressed almost exclusively from ingredients of our own make, and we are thus able to guarantee their absolute purity and uniform therapeutic activity. Unerring accuracy of dosage, solubility or speedy disintegration and superlative finish are assured by expert control during all processes.



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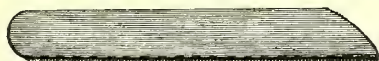
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Nitrogen - - not more than .08%
Oxygen - - not more than .02%
Carbon monoxide - - absent
Nitric oxide - - absent
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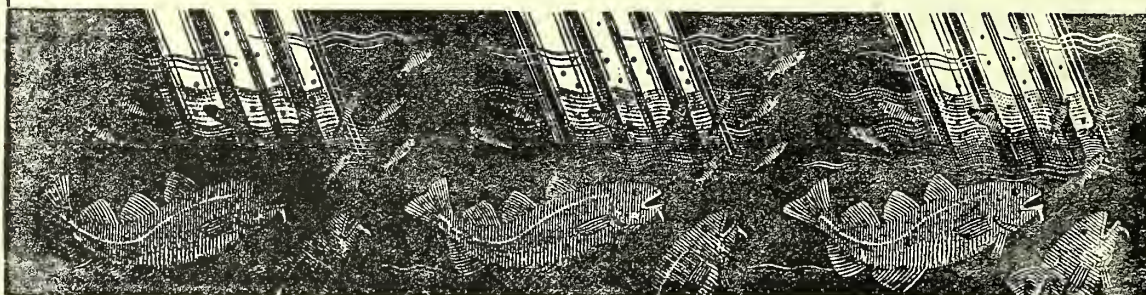


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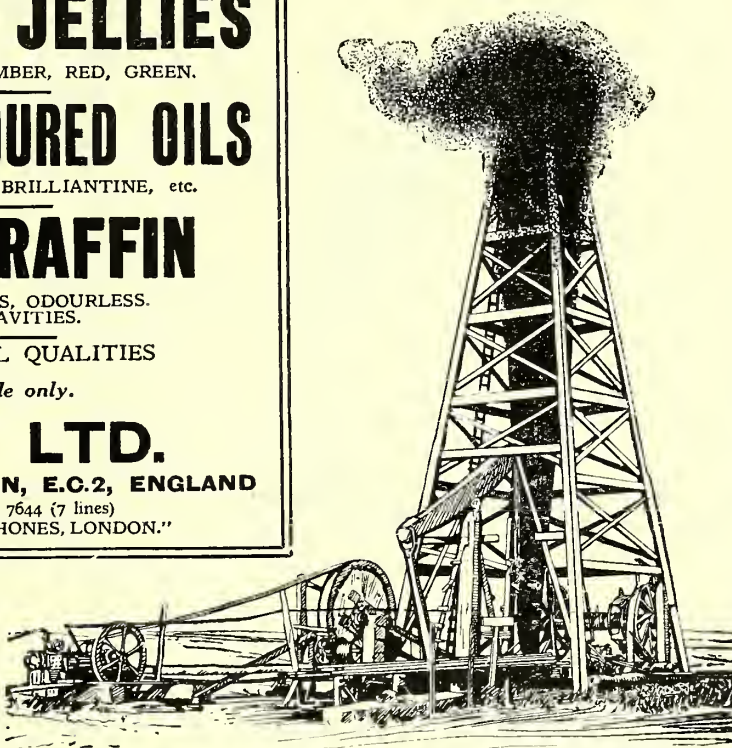
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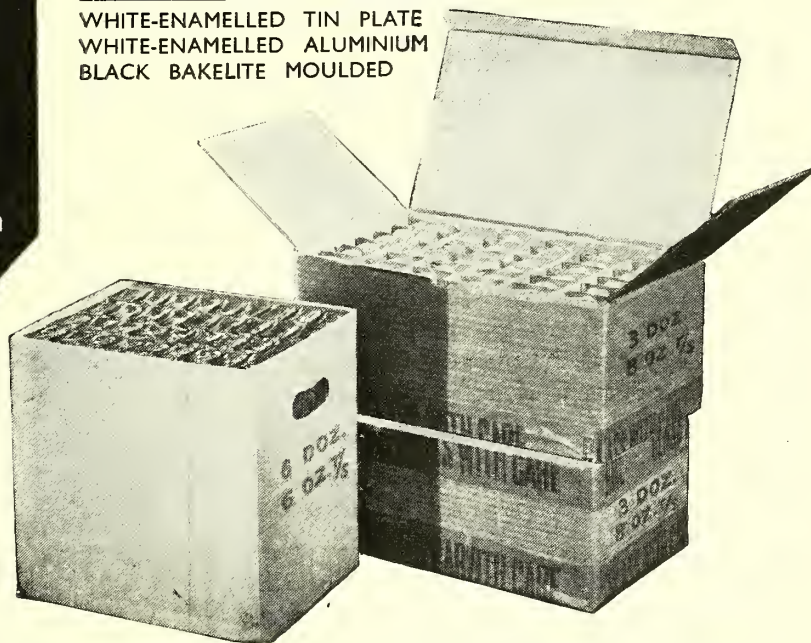
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Wednesday, December 11, 1935

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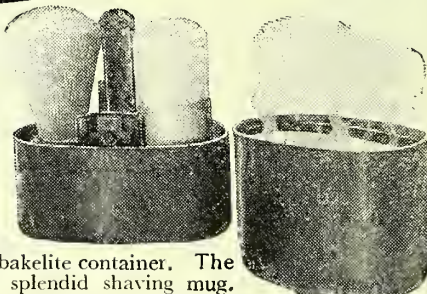
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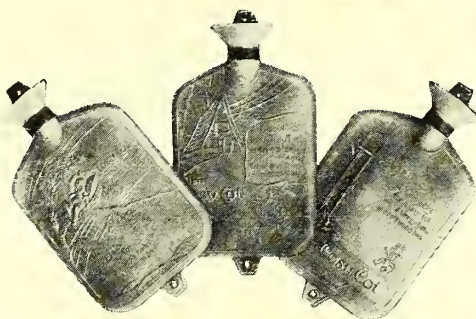
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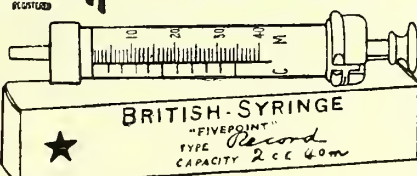
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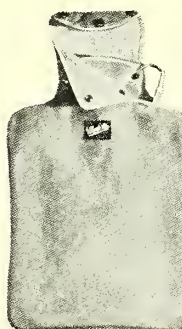
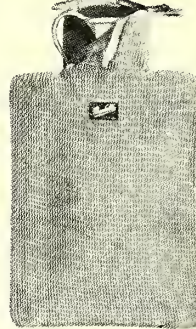
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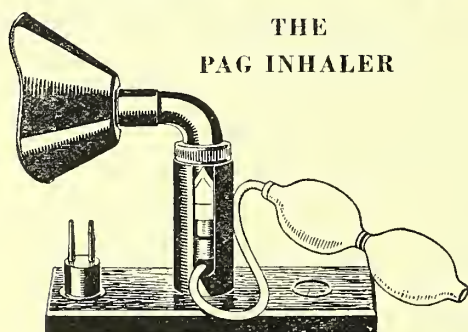
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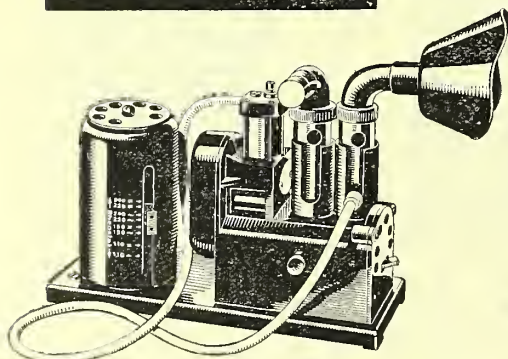
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DECEMBER 12, 1936

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3.—CRICKLEWOOD.—Good Middle-class Business for immediate disposal; present rate of turnover £50 per week; stock and fixtures worth about £900; very reasonable rental, or property can be purchased; price of business £1,350 or near offer.

4.—LONDON (OUTSKIRTS OF).—Good-class Light Retail Business with valuable Agencies; turnover last year approximately £2,800; gross profit nearly £1,000; attractive pharmacy, very well fitted; stock worth about £600; living accommodation over; rent £75 per annum, rising to £90 per annum; price £1,750 all at, or valuation terms entertained.

5.—EDGWARE.—General Retail Business in good position; returns approximately £2,000 per annum; stock and fixtures worth £600; price all at £1,000 or near offer.

6.—KILBURN (NEAR).—Main Road Cash Retail Business with excellent Panel; takings last year £1,870; net profit to managing proprietor nearly £500 per annum; neon sign; fixtures worth £250 and stock £450; price £1,150 all at, or valuation terms entertained.

7.—MIDDLESEX.—Recently-established quick Cash Retail Business; takings £40 per week plus substantial Panel; modern living accommodation; heavy stock; attractive fixtures; Neon lighting; price all at £1,250.

8.—BELVEDERE.—Middle-class Business; takings for last completed financial year just over £1,100; net profit £374; living accommodation; stock worth £275-£300; ridiculously low rental; price all at £500 or near offer.

9.—HAMMERSMITH.—Attractive Pharmacy for sale; returns under management average £40 weekly at present; beautifully-fitted shop, well stocked; stock and fixtures worth £700-£750; long lease; price about £1,000 all at.

10.—BRIGHTON (NEAR).—Light Family Retail Business; net profit approaches £6 per week; nice living accommodation over; solid

mahogany fixtures; stock worth about £300; price £800 all at or near offer, or valuation terms entertained.

11.—MANCHESTER.—Good Middle-class Business; established over 50 years; much neglected turnover £1,000 per annum; has been nearly £2,000 per annum and can be resuscitated under energetic management; net profit about £225 per annum; spacious shop, very nicely fitted and well stocked; stock worth £500-£550 (could be reduced to suit purchaser); very nice living accommodation; rent only £60 per annum; price £100 plus stock and fixtures at valuation, or lump sum offer entertained; fixtures worth £200-£250.

12.—LIVERPOOL (NEAR).—Good-class Family Retail Business for sale owing to death of proprietor; old established; takings over £1,000 per annum; net profit £300-£350 per annum; good, clean, saleable stock and attractive fixtures; nice living accommodation; price required for property £1,350; Building Society will lend £1,200; offers invited for business.

13.—WORCESTERSHIRE.—Good-class Business for sale owing to retirement of Vendor; takings exceed £1,600 per annum; nice living accommodation; new lease at £50 per annum; price about £900 all at.

14.—BIRMINGHAM.—Good-class Family Retail Business; increasing turnover, last year being £1,580; valuable lease; stock worth about £600; nice living accommodation; reasonable purchase price; further details upon application.

15.—BRISTOL.—Light Retail Business; established over 12 years ago; takings about £1,500 per annum; excellent profits; double-fronted shop; stock worth £500; property can be purchased for £1,280, or lease will be granted; price of business £1,220 or near offer.

16.—GRIMSBY.—General Retail Business; established over 50 years; returns about £1,200 for this year; gross profit 39 per cent.; excellent living accommodation; stock and fixtures worth about £700; rent only £80 per annum; price £850 all at or near offer.

17.—SOUTHAMPTON.—Old-established Business for sale owing to death of proprietor; takings about £500 or so per annum; scope for increase; stock and fixtures worth about £300; rent only £35 per annum; house over; price £400 all at or first reasonable offer.

18.—STAFFORDSHIRE.—Good Middle-class Business with Photo and full Wine Licence; old established and in present hands 15 years; takings over £30 per week; net profit about £330 per annum; corner shop, well fitted and fully stocked; stock worth about £550 and fixtures £200; nice living accommodation over with garage; price £1,000 all at or £250 plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

Chemists' Transfers, Valuations for Sale, Stocktaking & Probate

Special Terms for Income Tax Valuations and Preparation of Accounts by Qualified Accountants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—continued

LADY Dispenser (Hall) requires post; good experience; drive car; Book-keeping; free now; Midlands preferred, but not essential. 184/5, Office of this Paper.

LADY M.P.S. (24) desires change; good, all-round experience; high-class Dispensing and Toilet; London preferred. 184/20, Office of this Paper.

LADY M.P.S. requires part-time or locum; free January 4; good general all-round experience. "Pharmacist," 220 Portsdown Road, W.9.

M.P.S. DESIRES Managership or locum, London district (age 50); N.P.U.; disengaged. M.P.S., 5 Archway Road, Highgate.

M.P.S., F.S.M.C. (28), desires change early in the New Year; high-class West End, City and Country experience; own Optical equipment; interview; London or near preferred. 183/10, Office of this Paper.

MR. HOPE EVANS, 65 High Street, S.W.11, recommends his Qualified Manager; thoroughly trustworthy and capable. Telephone: Battersea 0529.

PHARMACIST (25), young, energetic, capable, seeks change; 10 years' experience, 3 managing; only good position as Manager or Representative considered; excellent references. 177/5, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (28), knowledge Optics, skilled in all branches of Retail trade, desires post as Manager; position must have prospects, and capital is available to take interest in suitable business; excellent references; free for interview and willing to arrange trial period. 184/11, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (31); married; thorough all-round London and Provincial experience; excellent Window-dresser; Managing 8 years; London district; free in one month. "Chemist," 65 Leyborne Avenue, Ealing. 'Phone: Ealing 2608.

QUALIFIED (28), Scot, seeks post London or Glasgow; 11 years' experience; 2½ years Managing; excellent references. Apply 185/2, Office of this Paper.

SCOT (27), Qualified, desires position of responsibility, Retail or Wholesale, home or abroad; experienced Medical Propaganda, Publicity and Retail Management; good address; free after Christmas. 184/29, Office of this Paper.

£215 S.—Unqualified Assistant, tall, good appearance, accurate Dispenser, excellent references, requires position; in or near Stockport preferred; photo available. 183/4, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

A REPRESENTATIVE; disengaged December 19; valuable Chemists' connexion in South Wales and Western Counties; salesmanship and propaganda on neglected ground a speciality; good appearance and address; own car. "Successful," P.C.B. 227/2, Office of this Paper.

P.H.C. (21), Leverhulme Scholar, desires post with Manufacturing and Wholesale firm, or in Hospital; at present in retail. 184/25, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 5 years' General Wholesale experience in Manufacturing Chemicals, Galenicals, Specialities, etc., Packing and Analysis, 5 years Retail, at present managing, would appreciate opportunity to return to Wholesale in any progressive capacity. Hallam, 38 Northfold Road, Knighton, Leicester.

SMART Young Representative, at present calling on Chemists in the South-West Counties, seeks change; approx. 1,000 accounts; sound connection. 292/585, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Man (30), keen, energetic, smart appearance, wishes to join Manufacturer of repute where 12 years' extensive knowledge all branches Retail trade would be an asset; knowledge of Salesmanship, Display, Packing, Staff Control; little market survey; interview any time. 184/15, Office of this Paper.

COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.

OVERSEAS, preferably Africa, Qualified (age 33), capable, energetic, own business 10 years, married, wife expert Ladies' Hairdresser, diplomas, both desire complete change. P.C.B. 224/34, Office of this Paper.

REPLIES FROM ADVERTISERS.

THE Board of Management of the Scunthorpe Co-operative Society Ltd. wish to thank the applicants for the position of Branch Pharmacy Manager, and to state that the position has now been filled.

ERNEST J. GEORGE & Co.

Lancashire and District Representative: Mr. E. BROWN, 21 Davenport Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport. Telephone: Great Moor 2405

Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.

(C1) SURREY (HALF AN HOUR FROM WATERLOO).—Good-class family and dispensing business entirely unopposed; living accommodation; rent £70 per annum; lease 21 years; net profit for last financial year, £447; genuine reason for selling; price £975 including stock approximately £500; private house available also if required.

(C2) LONDON, WEST.—Good-class retail business (lock-up), with heavy photographic trade during summer months; rapidly increasing turnover, which for the last financial year amounted to £2,506; net profit, £429; rent £85; price £1,100, including stock £500.

(C3) YORKSHIRE (POPULAR SEASIDE RESORT).—Middle-class business occupying prominent position; good scope for considerable further increase over the present returns, which average approximately £1,950 per annum; price to comprise about £300 for goodwill, plus value of stock and fixtures, estimated at £1,200; further details upon application.

(C4) CRICKLEWOOD (NEAR).—Middle-class business with up-to-date flat above; steadily increasing turnover, now at the rate of approximately £2,500 per annum; net profit about £450; freehold can be purchased, or taken on lease at reasonable rental; no near opposition; price £1,350, including stock and fixtures estimated at £900; excellent opportunity.

(C5) MANCHESTER.—Good profit-earning business, situated in populous residential area; now doing at the rate of approximately £2,000 per annum, plus N.H.I., which averages between 550 and 600 scripts monthly; rent £68, including excellent house with all conveniences; lease 21 years; price about £1,550.

(C6) SOUTH EAST (CATHEDRAL CITY).—Old-established family and dispensing business with good living accommodation; increasing turnover, which for the present financial year will amount to approximately £1,500; reasonable rental; long lease; price £900 or near offer, including about £200 for goodwill; excellent opportunity.

(C7) LONDON, N.—Two businesses with large N.H.I. panels, preferably for sale jointly, but separate transactions will be considered; combined returns exceed £2,700 per annum, being at the rate of approximately £1,800 and £950 respectively; gross profit £1,200; low rentals; reasonable purchase price; scope for further increase.

(C8) HARLESDEN (NEAR).—Attractive modern Pharmacy, with definite scope for substantial further development; now doing at the rate of approximately £20 per week, but these figures represent no criterion of possibilities; low overheads; situated in populous area, with no likelihood of further opposition; stock and fixtures estimated at £700; price £950 all at.

Valuations for transfer, probate, income tax, etc., promptly executed at economical rates. Agency for locums, managers, etc.

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1.—WEST MIDLANDS.—Old-established Country Business in busy market town; returns average over £2,400 per annum; low rent; good house; stock and fixtures worth £1,300; price £1,700.

2.—CO. DURHAM.—Light Cash Retail; neglected; returns nearly £1,100, net profit £300; audited accounts; low rent; stock and fixtures worth £350; price £400 or near offer; trial arranged.

3.—KENT COAST.—Sound neglected business; selling through serious illness of owner; in present hands 30 years; returns £1,250; no N.H.I. or sidelines; can be much increased; own property; price £900, or valuation terms; recommended.

4.—BOURNEMOUTH.—Old-established Business with valuable Proprietaries; returns £950, under manager; scope for increase; rent covered by sublets; net profit £272; owner retiring; price £450 or valuation; half purchase-money can remain.

5.—RAMSGATE.—Light General Retail; showing steady increase; turnover about £1,000; profits good; modern house; stock worth £350; price £500 or close offer.

6.—WEST LONDON.—Light Cash Retail with good Panel; in main-road position; returns under manager £1,900, net profit over £500; audited accounts; long lease; price £1,150 or valuation terms arranged; recommended.

7.—LONDON, S.W.—Light Suburban Retail; in good position; returns approach £1,000, good profits; books properly kept; nice house; low rent; fully stocked; price £625 or near offer.

8.—ESSEX (12 miles out).—Cash Drug Store; in new growing district; splendid position; present returns £12 weekly, could be doubled in Qualified hands; modern premises; good stock; price £325.

9.—FINSBURY PARK (near).—Very Profitable Business in prominent position; returns under manager £20 weekly; plenty of scope; price about £450; worth attention.

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(C9) WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—Established City business; turnover for last financial year, £1,946; gross profit, £849; rent £175; good scope for further development; reasonable purchase price as proprietor is taking over a position outside pharmacy, and wishes, in consequence, to sell as quickly as possible.

(C10) BEDFORDSHIRE TOWN.—Two businesses, preferably for sale jointly, but separate transactions may be considered; present returns approximately £37 and £27 per week respectively; both rapidly increasing; good living accommodation in one instance, the other premises being lock-up; reasonable prices; further details to genuine enquirers upon application.

(C11) CHESHIRE.—Unopposed country business occupying excellent position; turnover for 1935-36 financial year, £1,550 approximately, and steadily increasing; good living accommodation, with all conveniences; rent £52; price £920, including stock approximately £650.

(C12) SUSSEX.—Old-style Pharmacy, established 1787, offering scope and opportunities to a chemist with the right type of personality, etc.; present returns are comparatively small, but the business is capable of early resuscitation; premises beautifully fitted, mostly in Chippendale; excellent living accommodation; capital requirements not considerable.

(C13) MIDDLESEX (NEAR TO NORTH LONDON).—Good-class family business with up-to-date flat above, occupying main-road position, and situated in growing district; present returns approximately £1,300 per annum, but these figures can be increased materially; no near opposition; price approximately £850, including stock and fixtures £700.

(C14) NORTH STAFFS.—Unopposed village business, with some agricultural trade; increasing turnover, which for the last financial year amounted to £1,311; living accommodation with bathroom; rent and rates approximately £50; price £650 all at, but first reasonable offer will be accepted, as a quick sale is desired.

(C15) KENTON (NEAR).—Good-class business occupying excellent position, for sale owing to retirement; scope for substantial increase over the present returns, which for the last financial year amounted to £1,387; extensive living accommodation at present sublet; price £950, including stock and fixtures estimated at £900.

(C16) LONDON, NORTH (OUTER SUBURB).—Attractive modern lock-up Pharmacy with sub-post office; turnover for last financial year, £1,700 approx. plus P.O. salary; good scope for further increase, as the proprietor has been handicapped for some time past owing to indifferent health; price £1,150 or reasonable offer.

(C17) READING.—Progressive modern Pharmacy with good living accommodation, including garden and space for garage; turnover for last financial year, £1,150, and steadily increasing; reasonable rental; long lease; price £750, or near offer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—New and Second-hand Drug Runs, Dispensing Screens, Glass-fronted Counters, Perfumery Cases, Nests of Drawers, Wall Cases, Silent Salesmen, Upright and Flat Counter Cases, Plate-glass Counters, Cash Tills, Display Stands and Glass Shelves, etc., at competitive prices. F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD., Shopfitters and Shop Front Builders, 175/9, Old Street, London, E.C.1.

CHEMISTS' Shop Fronts and Fittings, direct from actual manufacturer; keenest prices; Drug Runs, Wall Cases, Counters, Dispensing Screens, etc.; send requirements or representative will call and estimate at once; expert advice and sketches free; deferred terms arranged if desired. L. MYERS, 133/5 Old Street, London, E.C.1. Telephone: Clerk. 0281.

LARGE quantity of second-hand and shop-soiled Fittings removed from Pharmacies recently refitted, for Sale at bargain prices. Send requirements or dimensions of pharmacy to PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 90/92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1. Telephone: Clerk. 4111/2. "Pharmacy Fitters for over a Century."

TREBLE'S for New and Second-hand Fittings, Alterations, Shop Fronts, Glass Cases, Dispensing Screens, Counters, Drawers, Service Trays, Window Fittings, Wall Cases; send your requirements. 549 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, London, E.10. 'Phone: LEY 2370.

COMPLETE CHEMIST FITTINGS at any price you wish to pay. We have erected in our showrooms a Complete Chemist's Shop with Metal Shop Front, Window Backs, Correct Window Lighting, Signs and modern Interior Fittings. Apply for Lists, D. MATTHEWS & SON, LTD., "The Liverpool Shop Fitters," 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Est. 1848.

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WANTED AT ONCE.—"National" Cash Till; must be in working order; brass model would do. Details, price, etc., to P.C.B. 226/29, Office of this Paper.

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CASH Till; "National" type; prints all details and shows total inside; bargain. Write P. Vane, 40 Mandeville Houses, Chapel Street, N.1.

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CHESHIRE.—Good-class residential area, offering good profit under owner management; reasons for disposal; chartered accountant's of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Good Sale; same hand accommodation; soon leased or would be sold, accompanied by this Paper.

LONDON (main-road) about 12 years; fitted; reasonable reliable to give personal and fittings) £375 cash.

SHEFFIELD.—Established to ill-health; complete of stock and fixtures. Apply George Carr & son Lane, Sheffield.

WEST RIDING, Yorkshire Family Business, rent and rates £43 p. week, including stock. Particulars from H. Chambers, Leeds.

AN Old-established Agencies, in which this will entail a capital required; no agent's CHEMIST'S Business

5 years average N.H.I., Kodak Agency good reasons for selling FOR SALE AS A Business, with strict; stock and fixtures apply Proctor & Proctor, Manchester, 2.

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REGENT STREET, LONDON.—Shop Premises, at present established as Opticians, in the world's premier trading position; close to Oxford Circus, Tube stations, and bus stops. These premises are the lowest rental in the district; a wonderful and rare opportunity for a Chemist-Optician or Chemist and Sundries; moderate premium required. 183/11, Office of this Paper.

S.E. LONDON.—Busy position at junction of four main roads; Shop and Upper Part of 7 rooms, offices and warehouses; 11 years' lease at £200 p.a.; price £1,000. Apply Hüller, Parker, May & Rowden, 27 Maddox Street, W.1. Tele.: Mayfair 7666.

APARTMENTS.**THE HAMPDEN RESIDENTIAL CLUB**

FOR GENTLEMEN, Hampden Street, N.W.1. Close to King's Cross and Euston. 300 Bedrooms. 12s. 6d. to 25s. per week, including bath, attendance and boot cleaning. All meals à la carte in dining room. Moderate tariff. Large Club Rooms, Library, Billiards Room, Reading Room and Study for Students. Illustrated Prospectus from Secretary. Euston 2244/5.

AGENCIES.

A FIRM of Manufacturers and Distributors, with sound Chemists' connection in Somerset, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Monmouth, Hereford, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, South and West Wales, are open for good Agency. 183/1, Office of this Paper.

AGENTS visiting Chemists and Hairdressers required to take on commission a sideline with good prospects; state district covered and terms. 182/3, Office of this Paper.

BRITISH-MADE TOOTH BRUSHES—EXCELLENT VALUE.—Live wire, well-introduced Agents, calling on Chemists, Brush Shops, Department Stores, etc., wanted for London, Provinces, Scotland and Ireland; liberal commission paid. Also open to appoint established firms abroad as Sole Sales Agents. 179/5, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.**RETAIL (HOME).**

BRADFORD DISTRICT.—Male M.P.S. required for high-class business; must be an accurate Dispenser, good Window-dresser and of smart appearance. Send full particulars of training and experience, together with photograph and references, etc., 184/6, Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL.—Qualified Manager for branch; good Salesman, with knowledge of Optics and Photography; please state age, height, experience and salary required. C. A. Stokes, M.P.S., 437 Stapleton Road, Bristol.

LANDUDNO.—Unqualified Lady Assistant (25-30) wanted at once for Dispensing, Counter and Photographic Sales; must be of good appearance and height; fullest particulars in first application. Miss Hornblow, M.P.S., 4 Queen's Buildings, Llandudno.

LONDON, S.W.—Unqualified Lady Assistant (25-30) required for Counter; West End experience essential. Apply personally to Staff Controller, Women's Section, Harrods Ltd., 44 Hans Crescent, S.W.1, before 11.0 a.m.

MANCHESTER.—Smart Qualified wanted; good Window-dresser and careful Dispenser; to manage branch; wage £3 15s. per week plus commission; flat available (rent free) over shop if required. Apply, enclosing copy of references, particulars of experience, etc., to 183/5, Office of this Paper.

SCARBOROUGH.—Assistant Junior Unqualified or Improver required. Apply with full particulars and photo to Mr. Collier, c/o Whitfields, 113 Westborough, Scarborough.

ASSISTANT (about 30), single, male, for high-class Pharmacy; good Dispenser and Window-dresser; give full particulars and salary required first letter. Balkwills, Chemists, 106 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

ASSISTANT (male), Unqualified; accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Photographic Business. Apply, giving fullest details of experience and capabilities, references, age, height, when free, and salary required, to John Stanley, M.P.S., 196 Station Road, Edgware, Middlesex.

ASSISTANT, Qualified, for Middle-class Business in Grays, Essex; comfortable berth; lady preferred; please give full particulars of age, experience and salary required. 293/589, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, Qualified, for permanency, December 28; must be of good appearance and address, well up in good-class business, including recent Pharmacy and Poisons Act; personal application preferred. Fairfax (Chemist), 59 Marchmont Street, Russell Square, W.C.1.

ASSISTANT, Surrey village 20 miles from London; permanency; reliable Dispenser, Window-dresser; one willing to do anything; easy position (last assistant remained 10 years); state experience, salary required and give references. 292/582, Office of this Paper.

COOPER, SON & CO., LTD., will have a vacancy shortly after Christmas for a Qualified Assistant (about 24), male; preferably with London experience. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to "A. J. B. C.," 24 Sloane Street, S.W.1.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN (J.C.Q.O.) required early in January to take full control of busy Branch Pharmacy and Optical Practice in Romford district; good salary and commission to right man, who should not be over 40, and have good experience in both branches (Hospital-trained Optician preferred). Applications, which should contain full particulars and photograph if possible, to Yardley & Co. (Wholesale Department), 5 Westland Parade, Hornchurch Road, Romford.

LADY M.P.S. wanted; recently Qualified. State age, salary and experience to 185/6, Office of this Paper.

LADY (over 30) required for South London; Unqualified; knowledge of Dispensing; good Saleswoman, refined and of good address; state age, experience and salary required in first letter; photo if convenient. 179/6, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; Chemist-Optician; Qualified F.S.M.C. or F.B.O.A.; early January. Partridge, 109 Coldharbour Road, Bristol.

QUALIFIED Dispenser (male or female) required to Dispense at the Heathfields Municipal Hospital, Ipswich, and the Outdoor Dispensary, Tower Street, Ipswich; 4-5 hours daily; salary £3 per week. Apply, stating age and experience, to Chief Officer, Public Assistance Department, 19 Tower Street, Ipswich.

QUALIFIED Lady Assistant for Mixed Country Business in Welsh Border town; to start December 28; experience, age and salary required. W. Philips, Chemist, Knighton, Radnorshire.

QUALIFIED Lady or Gentleman required for East End Chemist; light duties. 184/8, Office of this Paper.

TAYLORS DISPENSING CHEMISTS have vacancies in the Birmingham and Manchester districts for part-time Qualified Men willing to work three or four half-days regularly each week. State age, salary required, previous experience to Retail Staff Manager, 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS invite applications from competent Qualified Managers for positions early in the New Year for branches to be opened in new districts. Apply, giving the usual particulars, to Retail Staff Manager, Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (under 30) required for brisk Mixed Business in London, S.W.; must be quick and adaptable. Full particulars and salary required 293/588, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistants required between 20 and 30 years of age; good experience; accurate Dispensers; able to Dress Windows. Apply to Retail Staff Manager, Messrs. Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

WANTED.**QUALIFIED CHEMIST-OPTICIAN.**

Must be of smart appearance and not over 40 years of age. There are good prospects, and the successful applicant will be required to join the Superannuation Scheme. Apply, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary required, not later than December 15 to

General Manager,

Hull Co-operative Society,

26 Jarratt Street, Hull.

WANTED, Qualified Lady or Gentleman, to start early January, good-class mixed country business; must be good Dispenser and of good address; permanency; wages £3 and board; comfortable home; no Sunday or Thursday afternoon duty. Wellington, Oakham, Rutland.

WANTED.—Two Lady Assistants, with good experience Counter and Window-dressing, no Dispensing, for Watford and St. Albans. Apply by letter, stating age, experience and wages required, to The United Medicine Co., 111 Leavesden Road, Watford.

WANTED.—Young Unqualified Assistant, male. Apply, giving full particulars of experience and state salary required, to Secretary, Stockton Co-operative Society, Ltd., Wellington Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

YOUNG Qualified Lady Assistant required from December 30 to January 6 inclusive; London, S.E.27; wage £4. 292/587, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

SCOTLAND.—Wanted, energetic Salesman with good connections for the sale of Flavouring Essences, Perfumery Compounds and Essential Oils; good commission. Apply 183/2, Office of this Paper.

AT ONCE, for large Manufacturing Chemists, Qualified Live-wire Men to call upon Doctors and Chemists; good salary and commission; excellent territories vacant in New Year; splendid prospects for sound men. Full details, 292/580, Office of this Paper.

COST Clerk required by Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists; must be fully conversant with Modern Methods of Costings of Pharmaceutical Preparations, Galenicals, Packs; knowledge of Drug Trade essential. Write, giving full particulars, stating age, experience and salary required. 292/579, Office of this Paper.

FULLY Qualified, registered Chemist (Superintendent) wanted to nominally join board of New Patent Medicine Company. Write Eagle Advertising, Ltd., 68 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE required by the County Perfumery Company, North Circular Road, N.W.10, to call on Retail Chemists in Salop, Herefords, Glos, Wilts, Oxon, Berks, Bucks, Northants, Beds, Herts; applications will be entertained from go-ahead Salesmen with proved selling records on this territory and who are prepared to provide their own car.

REQUIRED immediately, Representatives for London and Provinces; must have good sales record and experience calling Dentists and Doctors; salary £3 10s. per week and commission. Write, stating full particulars, territory covered, etc., 292/581, Office of this Paper.

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TABLET COMPRESSOR—Young Man wanted with knowledge of machines. Full particulars, with wages required, 292/583, Office of this Paper.

WANTED by Midland Wholesale Drug Firm, Wet and Dry Counter Hand (25-30); married; good references required; state experience, age, salary. Raybould, Whitehouse & Co., Ltd., Reform Works, Dudley.

WANTED—Factory Manageress to supervise under Manager approximately 100 girls in Cosmetic Factory; previous experience desirable. Apply, giving full particulars, 182/1, Office of this Paper.

WORKS Manager required by firm of Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists in Lancashire; capable of taking full control of Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations and Buying; knowledge of modern costing methods; must be experienced in all departments; good opportunity for capable, ambitious, Qualified man. Write, giving details, age, experience, references from previous employers and salary required, 292/578, Office of this Paper.

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MEDICAL Representative required for India; Leading Ethical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers require Young Man, with previous experience of visiting Doctors, for India; single man (25-30), with public school education; good salary—excellent opportunity. Write, giving full details, enclosing photograph, to Box 387, c/o C. Mitchell & Co., 1 Snow Hill, E.C.1.

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A **PHARMACIST** (35); experienced Management, Buying, Windows; good Prescriber and Salesman; excellent references. 29 High Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

A **SSISTANT**, good all-round; Dispensing, Counter, etc.; 16 years last reference; Unqualified; locum or permanency. Stevens, 46 Maybury Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.10.

A **SSISTANT Lady Dispenser** seeks post, part or full time (Hall); experienced; Brighton or easy distance. 8 Prestonville Road, Brighton.

A **SSISTANT**, Unqualified, young; West End and suburban experience; good Salesman, Dispenser; exceptional references; disengaged. Miller, 36 Beversbrook Road, N.19.

A **SSISTANT** (27); expert Dispenser; experienced high-class Family Business. Bishop, 41 Hillcross Avenue, Morden, Surrey.

A **SSISTANT** (27), Unqualified; all-round experience Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing; London preferred. "Advertiser," 44 Turnerville Road, W.14.

A **SSISTANT** (35), Unqualified; West End and City; good Counter, Dispensing and all-round experience; disengaged; permanency or locum. 184/26, Office of this Paper.

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D **ISPENSER** (male), Hall certificate, desires situation with Doctor or Chemist; 5 years General Doctor's work. 292/584, Office of this Paper.

E **XPERIENCED Assistant** (45), tall, Unregistered; courteous and tactful Salesman; quick and careful Dispenser; Photo, Windows, Agricultural; well recommended; permanency or locum; disengaged. Haigh, 34 Bulwer Street, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

E **XPERIENCED Qualified Manager** (25) desires change early in the New Year; North preferred, but not essential. 184/22, Office of this Paper.

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[Continued on front page]

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